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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND London Review:

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. VI. for 1784.

LONDON

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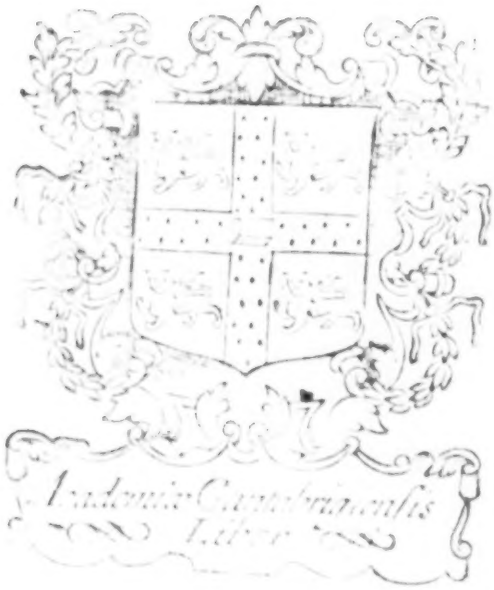
Academiæ Cantabrigiensis
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THE

European Magazine,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

CONTAINING THE

LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS, ARTS, MANNERS, and AMUSEMENTS of the AGE.

By the PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of *LONDON*.

For JULY, 1784.

[Embellished with a striking Likeness (engraved by ANGUS) of the Right Honourable ROBERT, Earl NUGENT. And, 2. HEADS of a MAN and WOMAN of Prince WILLIAM'S SOUND.]

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the Letter of the Author of *Unfortunate Senſibility*, and are ſorry we are too much engaged at preſent to conſider the ſubject recommended to us. If the Lady will ſend her own thoughts upon it, we ſhall be ready to admit them to a place in our Magazine.

The Anecdote ſent by *Clio* is ſo well known, that it would afford no entertainment or information to our readers.

G. D. and *Honeſtus* are received, and under conſideration.

Sly Boots has ſome wit, but too much indecency to obtain any notice from the European Magazine.

Such hints as come from *Icarus* and *Selden* ſhould have the poſtage paid for.

We beg that ſuch of our Correſpondents as deſire an immediate inſertion of their Pieces, will ſend them to us before the 15th of each month.

A LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Opera omnia, cum Indicibus et variis Lectionibus. 10 vols. Royal 4to.

Philoſophic Eſſays on the Manners of various foreign Animals; with Obſervations on the Laws and Cuſtoms of ſeveral Eaſtern Nations. Written in French by M. Foucher D'Obſonville, and tranſlated into Engliſh by T. Holcroft. 8vo.

The Rival Brothers, a Novel, in a Series of Letters. By a Lady. 2 vols.

Barham Downs, a Novel. By the Author of Mount-Henneth. 2 vols. 12mo.

Louiſa, a Poetical Novel, in four Epiſtles. By Miſs Seward. 4to.

An Eſſay towards an Engliſh Grammar. With a Diſſertation on the Nature and peculiar Uſe of certain Hypothetical Verbs in the Engliſh Language. 12mo.

A Year's Journey through the Pais Bas and Auſtrian Netherlands. By Mr. Thickneſſe.

Outlines of Mineralogy. Tranſlated from the Original of Sir Torbern Bergman, with Notes and Additions. By W. Withering, M. D.

An Eſſay on the Uſefulneſs of Chemiſtry, and its Application to the various Purpoſes of Life. Tranſlated from the Original of Sir Torbern Bergman.

A Letter from Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to the Commiſſioners of Public Accounts.

A Supplement to the Miſcellanies of Thomas Chatterton.

Hints to the New Parliament. Pamph.

More Ways than One, a new Comedy. By Mrs. Cowley.

The Cataſtrophe. A Poem.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE DRESS OF THE MONTH.

GENTLEMEN.

THE moſt faſhionable Coats are made of light coloured cloth, or light mixtures; plain-breaſted, with two large buttons on each ſleeve, the ſame ſize as on the coat; with black velvet capes, riſing as high as the tie of the hair will admit of. White or fancy Waiſtcoats, made ſhort, to riſe in proportion to the Coat. Buff or white caſimere Breeches. This dreſs prevails chiefly among young gentlemen: By Gentlemen more advanced in life are chiefly wore dark green, or bottle colours, or dark blue and olive; the coats made as above-mentioned, except that the capes are of the ſame cloth, with fancy ſilk Waiſtcoats, and black ſilk or ſatin Breeches.

LADIES.

DRESS Caps are wore much the ſame as laſt month.

For UNDRESS, Balloon Hoods are moſt faſhionable.

For DRESS Hats, the Spaniſh Hat is now the taſte; made of coloured ſilk, turned up on one ſide with a plume of feathers. Likewiſe the Lubin Hat turned up in front with a button and loop and feathers.

Straw hats trimmed with ribbon are moſt wore for UNDRESS.

The faſhionable Cloaks are made of fine lawn; the trimming with double hems, and gathered in ſmall plaits.

Gowns, Spaniſh robes and Levets, are ſtill faſhionable.

Saſh Tippets are faſhionable, made of gauze, to tie round the waiſt with a ribbon.

The Gibraltar Buckles are now the preſent taſte; they are made without chapes and tongues, to faſten on the foot with a ſpring.

Balloon Ear-rings are ſtill wore.

Petticoats at preſent continue long.

The HAIR-DRESSING is much in the ſame taſte as before.

PREFACE.

THE beginning of a New Volume naturally calls upon us to render our acknowledgments to the Public for a degree of ſucceſs, which, at the ſame time that it affords us the flattering hope that our exertions have been acceptable, will alſo ſtimulate our future efforts to become ſtill more deſerving of the public favour. When we review the progreſs of the preſent Work, and compare it with the indulgence with which it has been received, we cannot but eſteem ourſelves fortunate in experiencing ſo great a portion of candour, attention, and encouragement. Theſe, we truſt, will continue to accompany us through the future periods of our undertaking.

During the courſe of the laſt Volume an event took place, which, from its novelty and ſingularity, attracted the attention of the World in a peculiar manner. We mean, the COMMEMORATION IN HONOUR OF HANDEL; a ſpectacle of uncommon ſplendour, which will be long remembered by thoſe who were preſent at any day's performance. To preſerve the memory of it, and to gratify thoſe who were abſent with ſome idea of this ſolemnity, we have, at a conſiderable expence, cauſed repreſentations to be engraved, which, we preſume, it will not be eſteemed arrogance in us to aſſert, are infinitely ſuperior to any hitherto given in works of the like kind. With reſpect to the other plates, we imagine, it will be ſufficient to refer to them, as we apprehend they will not ſuffer by any compariſon which may be made with any of our competitors.

To enlarge the ſources of entertainment for our various purchaſers, we have in our laſt volume introduced a REVIEW OF MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, by which ſuch of our readers as are admirers of the delightful ſcience of Muſic, may be informed of the merits and demerits of the ſeveral pieces which are offered to the public notice. This part of our plan we are happy to find univerſally approved of. We propoſe to continue it with the ſame impartiality with which it has hitherto been executed, and we do not doubt with the ſame ſucceſs.

In concluſion, the EDITORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE are determined by every exertion to make their publication ſtill more worthy the public notice. Several improvements are already determined upon, and ſome under conſideration. They earneſtly ſolicit the continuance of their Correſpondents' favours, and flatter themſelves, that from the aſſiſtance they have already received, and are promiſed by Gentlemen of the firſt eminence in the Literary World, the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will continue to be the favourite Repoſitory of Science and Entertainment of every ſpecies.

PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, 1784.

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12	¼	⅛	58⅛ a 7¼							⅛	11					¼	
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PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, 1784.

Right Honble ROBERT Earl NUGENT.

Published Aug. 1. 1784. by J. Sewell. N° 32 Cornhill.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

FOR JULY, 1784.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An Account of ROBERT, Earl NUGENT.

THIS nobleman is equally diſtinguiſhed as a politician and as a poet. In the latter capacity we believe him to be the laſt ſurviving friend of the celebrated Mr. Pope, whom to have known is no ſmall degree of fame, and to have been intimate with is ſufficient of itſelf to confer reputation.

He is deſcended from the Nugents, earls of Weſtmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland, and is the eldeſt ſon of Michael Nugent, of Carlanſton, who married Mary the 5th daughter of Robert lord Trimleſton. This gentleman died ſuddenly on the 13th of May, 1739, and was buried amongſt his anceſtors at Lickblea, in Weſtmeath, where a monument was erected by his ſon, with the following inſcription:

Unmark'd by trophies of the great and vain,
Here ſleep in ſilent tombs a gentle train:
No folly waſted their paternal ſtore,
No guilt, no ſordid av'rice, made it more;
With honeſt fame and ſober plenty crown'd,
They liv'd and ſpread their cheering influence round.
May he whoſe hand this pious tribute pays
Receive a like return of filial praiſe!

Mrs. Nugent died at Bath in September 1740.

Robert Nugent, their eldeſt ſon, was born, as may be conjectured from circumſtances, about the year 1709. His education was liberal, though, probably, in ſome particulars, cramped by the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, which he profeſſed, as moſt of his family had done before him. His own account will afford the moſt ſatisfaction, and therefore we ſhall here give it to the reader:

Remote from liberty and truth,
By fortune's crime, my early youth
Drank Error's poiſon'd ſprings:
Taught by dark creeds and myſtic law,
Wrapt up in reverential awe,
I bow'd to prieſts and kings.

Soon reaſon dawn'd, with troubled ſight
I caught the glimpſe of painful light,
Afflicted and afraid:
Too weak it ſhone to mark my way,
Enough to tempt my ſteps to ſtray
Along the dubious ſhade *.

At length the ſentiments of Hooker, Locke, More, and Harrington, produced conviction, and Mr. Nugent abandoned the errors both of his religious and political faith, and became a Proteſtant and a Whig.

On the 14th of July 1730, he married the lady Emilia Plunket, ſecond daughter to Peter, the fourth earl of Fingal: ſhe dying 16th Auguſt, 1731, he ſecondly married 23d March, 1736, the daughter of James Craggs, eſq. poſt-maſter-general, ſiſter to James Craggs, eſq. ſecretary of ſtate, and widow of Robert Knight, eſq.

The early part of Mr. Nugent's life was given to literature in general, and his ſucceſs in the poetical line was very conſiderable.—In 1738, he publiſhed a Collection of "Odes and Epiſtles," the greater part of which have been ſince reprinted in Dodſley's Collection of Poems. By this publication we find that he was connected with Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, Lord Cheſterfield, Lord Cornbury, and other eminent perſons; and by other poems publiſhed ſeparately, or in Collections, we find that he numbered amongſt his friends Mr. Pope, Lord Lonſdale, and particularly Frederick Prince of Wales, to whom he dedicated his 'Ode to Mankind,' which appeared in 1741. Theſe performances have much poetical ſpirit; they breathe the ſentiments of freedom and liberality; ſuch as

* Ode to William Pulteney. Dodſley's Collection of Poems, vol. II. p. 219.

become an Engliſhman and a patriot, and ſuch as entitle their author to the character of a friend to mankind. From his connection at Leiceſter-Houſe, it will not be a matter of ſurprize, that he obtained no preferment at Court. He, however, was appointed Comptroller of the Houſhold to the Prince of Wales in Nov. 1747, and was honoured with his notice and friendſhip until his death.

In the parliament which met in 1741 Mr. Nugent was choſen Member for St. Mawe's, and for the ſame place in 1747.—From Lord Melcombe's Diary we find he was much in the confidence of his maſter, and is ſuſpected to have been the author of the libel againſt that gentleman, of which he ſo much complains. On the death of the Prince, he ſeems to have held himſelf at liberty to make the beſt terms he could for himſelf with the Adminiſtration; and accordingly, in 1754, he was appointed a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury. In the parliament which met that year he was choſen Member for Briſtol. On the 22d of November, 1756, he loſt his wife; and in June, 1757, married the Counteſs Dowager of Berkeley. On the 19th of December, 1759, he was ſworn of the Privy Council, and at the ſame time was named one of the Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland. In the parliament choſen at the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, 1761, he was again returned for Briſtol. On the change of the Miniſtry in 1765, he loſt his poſt of Vice-Treaſurer; but in December, 1766, was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations (which he held until 1768), and at the ſame time was created Baron Nugent of Carlanſton, and Viſcount Clare.

In 1767, he was again choſen Member for Briſtol, but was rejected there in 1774, and ſat in that Parliament for St. Mawe's, as he did again in 1781, and in the preſent; but has lately retired from public life, which age and growing infirmities may have rendered neceſſary. We need make no obſervation on his parliamentary conduct. He has been a very frequent ſpeaker, moderate and ſenſible in his remarks, and generally heard with attention and reſpect.

He has ſince been created an Earl, and has had the good fortune to ſee a proſpect of his deſcendants ſhining in the higheſt rank of ſociety, both with regard to riches and honours; his daughter being married to Earl Temple, one of the moſt opulent and reſpectable noblemen in the kingdom.

Beſides the pieces we have already mentioned, his Lordſhip is the author of ſeveral fugitive performances; particularly, "Verſes addreſſed to the Queen, with a New Year's Gift of Iriſh Manufacture," 4to. 1775.—"Verſes to the memory of Lady Townſhend;" and it is ſuppoſed of a Poem entitled, "Faith," printed in 4to. 1775. He is alſo ſaid to be the author of ſeveral political pieces; but as theſe are not ſufficiently authenticated, we do not think it proper to enumerate them.

[*** *The* Elegy *by* Lord Clare, *ſent by our correſpondent* Amyntor, *will be printed in our next Magazine.*]

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The POLITICAL STATE of the NATION, and of EUROPE, for JULY 1784. No. V.

ON the night between the laſt day of June and the firſt of July, was brought forth the Miniſter's firſt Budget; it could not, therefore, poſſibly be a ſubject of diſcuſſion in our laſt; conſequently it remains on our hands, as an early ſubject of conſideration in this month.

The Budget, long expected as the dread of the Miniſter's friends, and the hope of his enemies, at laſt made its appearance, without gratifying the deſires of the one, or realiſing the fears and apprehenſions of the other party; and yet, as might well be foreſeen, has pleaſed neither ſide thoroughly. Almoſt every body or ſociety of men, againſt whoſe trade or buſineſs the ſyſtem of taxation therein held out pointed its operation, roſe immediately to form themſelves into a committee of oppoſition to that tax which peculiarly affected themſelves.—The very firſt embrio of oppoſition originated in the Houſe itſelf, and that inſtantaneouſly on the opening the Budget, like a twin brother born along with it, conſequently coeval with it, which ſoon gained ſtrength enough to become too powerful for the firſt-born. The hiſtory of this ſtrange phenomenon is not yet come down to us explicit and authentic enough to enable us to give our readers a true and ſatisfactory account of it. We think the Miniſter ought to embrace the firſt leiſure opportunity to ſatisfy the people concerning the real cauſe of relinquiſhing, for reaſons unknown to all men but Members of Parliament, the propoſed inland tax upon coals, which promiſed to be ſo productive as to make a brilliant *item* of one hundred thouſand pounds in his own ingenious, well-digeſted calculation! — a tax which wore the appearance of the faireſt and moſt equitable part of the whole Budget!——Surely, this ought not to be foregone, for nobody knows what; while the deficiency occaſioned thereby muſt be made up, many people will know how.

Even

Even thoſe who appear to be benefited by the Budget, have raiſed a clamour and formed an oppoſition to it. The Navy creditors, or rather the aſſigns of thoſe gentlemen, are diſſatisfied with the proviſion made for them. Although they will be conſiderable gainers, yet they wanted to be ſtill greater gainers by the redemption of the debts (which they have purchaſed cheap enough), by cutting and carving for themſelves. Such an offer from Lord North would have been accepted with all humility and gratitude: Mr. Pitt they expected to work miracles for them, and he has diſappointed them.

One capital objection WE have to make to the Budget, on behalf of all the GOOD PEOPLE of Great Britain who have not yet complained for themſelves; that is, the terms granted to the new money-lenders—for every 100l. caſh advanced 150l. ſtock, over and above the long annuity, and other douceurs. This is ſurely not the way to pay the principal; and indeed the intereſt not long! It is treading exactly in the footſteps of our late long-ruinous Financier; the laſt man whoſe example ought to have been followed; and it amounts to an implied juſtification of that Miniſter in all his ruinous methods of raiſing money, and of ſpending it too! In this caſe, we will not admit the ſtale plea of neceſſity; there was no neceſſity for it: even the preſſing exigencies of the times will not juſtify it. However friendly we may be to the Miniſter, we will never vindicate his errors, eſpecially thoſe of ſuch magnitude as the preſent ſubject.

The wiſdom and power of Government ſeem to be now directed towards the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling. We wiſh them ſucceſs: but in order to obtain that, we muſt recommend to Miniſtry to eſtabliſh more lenient, equitable, and juſt laws, than our former revenue laws have yet been. They have hung like mill-ſtones round the necks of the merchants and fair traders, while they have been a ſcreen and protection to the daring, deſperate, and practiſed ſmuggler, for want of a nice diſcrimination between the innocent and guilty; between the hardened ſinner and the miſtaken offender. We wiſh they may not be going into the old error, with new force of law.

Another arduous undertaking engroſſes the attention of our preſent rulers—to reduce Aſiatic ſyſtems of peculation, plunder, and tyranny, to a ſtate of ſubjection to Britiſh laws, liberty, and property; that is, to bring deſpotiſm and avarice within the pale of liberty and property, that each man may know his own, and be contented with it. This pleaſing theory will not be eaſily reduced to practice: if our young Miniſter atchieves it, we will hail him the wiſeſt of men.

The Royal Meſſage concerning the deficiencies of the Civil Liſt was conceived in ſuch terms as to alarm many good politicians; but, according to the reports publiſhed of the proceedings on that meſſage, the grounds of their apprehenſions vaniſhed; the demand upon the public being a mere trifle, in compariſon of what the meſſage portended.

It is but very little we of this country can learn of what the American Congreſs is doing; however, by ſome extracts from their Journals, we find that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has determined that L'Orient ſhall be a free port; and that the merchants of the United States likewiſe enjoy the *liberty of frequenting the ports of Marſeilles and Dunkirk, and participate, as other nations, the franchiſes and privileges of theſe two places.*—This is ſomewhat ſhort of what we have heard trumpeted abroad, that the new allies were to enjoy a free communication and open commerce with all parts of France, equally with the moſt favoured nations!—A ſtrong preſumptive proof, that the late very hot love between theſe dear allies is waxen cold, and abated of its fervour.

The requeſt of the Miniſter of France to know what meaſures have been taken by the United States relative to the payments of the portions of the principal and intereſt of the loan of 18 millions of livres furniſhed by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and alſo the five millions of florins ſupplied in Holland on his Majeſty's ſecurity; is another cooler of the warm friendſhip between theſe high and mighty powers the Grand Monarch and the Continental Congreſs. How many high ſounding panegyrics have we ſeen and heard upon the magnanimity and liberality of his French Majeſty, in giving the Americans a long day for the payment of principal and intereſt!—Nay, have we not been given to underſtand, that the moſt generous and magnanimous Prince upon the globe had made a free-will offering, a voluntary ſacrifice of this loan of eighteen millions to his friendſhip for the United States of America!—Here is another drawback upon French friendſhip and French fidelity. The anſwer of the Congreſs is not leſs curious than the polite requeſt! "That as all the Legiſlatures have not yet paſſed on the recommendations of the 18th of April, 1783 (a whole year), for eſtabliſhing permanent funds, ſupplementary requiſitions on the States WILL BE adopted to provide for the intereſt of the loans aforeſaid for the preſent year, &c." How comfortable and ſatisfactory this anſwer will prove to their great and good ally, we venture not to aſcertain: but we muſt ſay, that this ſame Congreſs is a ſtrange myſtical, incomprehenſible body, that has the power and effrontery

caſe and ſcorned every thing of ſatisfaction to ſpeculative Politicians, but which their Powers, in their turn, require ſome tangible equivalent favour, benefit, or recompence, in lieu of what they have given, lent, or traded away—Of then the Congreſs has no power at all, but to refer matters in the caſe to the conſideration of the ſeveral Legiſlatures of the United States!—Thus they have treated Great Britain, or rather the weak, puſillanimous Miniſters of Great Britain, in that unparalleled State-tranſaction, the Provisional Articles of Peace; and thus they are now ſerving their great and good ally the King of France. They had power to borrow money, but to pay they have no power!—How long he will admit their pleaſant *fallum pro fallum*, is not for us to divine; but we think we ſee, in this caſe, the ſeeds of future quarrels between theſe very cordial friends.

Ireland is much in the ſame train in which we left it laſt month, going on progreſſively to a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion.

Preparations are ſtill going on among the Catholic Powers againſt the infidel Dey of Algiers: another month will probably determine the event of that grand piece of gaſconade.

The foreign prints have furniſhed us with an alliance and counter-alliance among the great European Powers, which ſeemed to coincides with our late ſtile; but we obſerve they have left the King of Pruſſia out of both ſcales: a dangerous make-weight in the political ſcale of the Continent, againſt whichever ſide he takes part!—In the mean time, the Emperor keeps ſteady to his purpoſe of preſſing very cloſe upon the borders of the Dutch; and is proteſtantizing his Catholics, he fulfils halfway, in order to make his Proteſtant ſubjects good half-Catholics, and render both parties ſubſervient to his political views.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

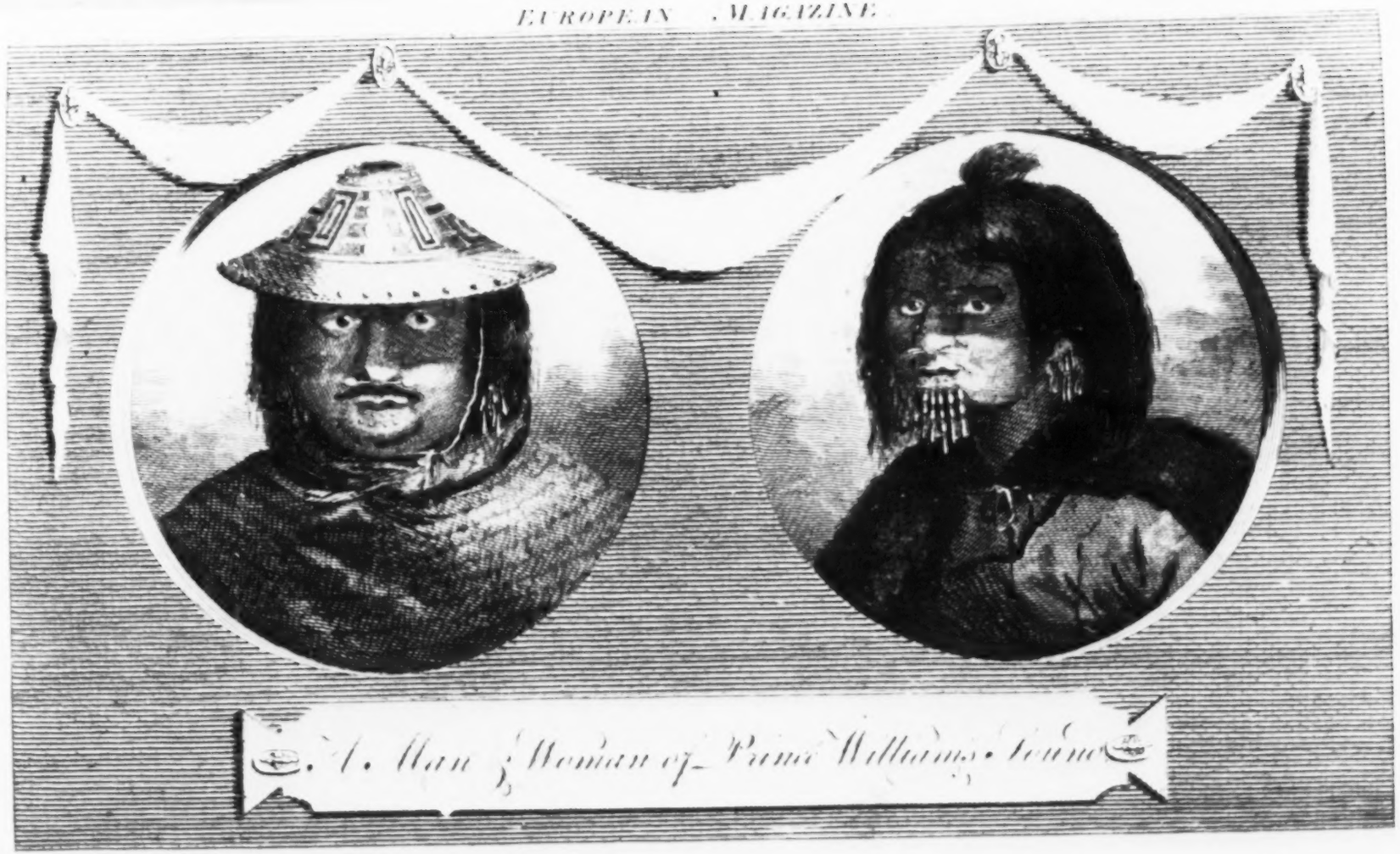
ACCOUNT of the INHABITANTS of PRINCE WILLIAM's SOUND, as delivered by Captain COOK.

[Illuſtrated by an elegant Engraving.]

THE natives were generally not above the common height; though many of them were under it. They were ſquare or ſtrong chested, and the moſt diſproportioned part of their body ſeemed to be their heads, which were very large, with thick ſhort necks, and large broad or ſpreading faces; which, upon the whole, were flat. Their eyes, though not ſmall, ſcarcely bore a proportion to the ſize of their faces; and their noſes had full round points, hoiſted or turned up at the tip. Their teeth were broad, white, equal in ſize, and evenly ſet. Their hair was black, thick, ſtraight and ſtrong; and their beards in general thin or wanting; but the hairs about the lips of thoſe who have them, were tuft or briſtly, and frequently of a brown colour, and ſeveral of the elderly men had even large and thick, but ſtraight beards.

The men commonly wear the hair cropt round the neck and forehead; but the women allow it to grow long, and moſt of them tie a ſmall lock of it on the crown, or a few club it round, like our farmers. Both ſexes have the ears perforated with ſeveral holes about the outer and lower part of the edge, in which they hang little bunches of beads, made of the tube tubulos ſhells in-ſtances ſold for this purpoſe by thoſe of Sitka. The *ſeptum* of the noſe is alſo perforated, through which they frequently thruſt the quill feathers of ſmall birds, or little bending ornaments made of the above ſhelly ſubſtance, hanging on a ſtiff ſtring, or cord, three or four inches long, which give them a truly grotteſque appearance. But the moſt uncommon and unſightly ornamental faſhion adopted by ſome of both ſexes, is their having the under lip ſlit, or cut quite through in the direction of the mouth, a little below the ſwelling part. This inciſion, which is made even in the ſucking children, is often above two inches long; and either by its natural retraction when the wound is freſh, or by the repetition of ſome artificial management, aſſumes the true ſhape of lips, and becomes ſo large as to admit the tongue through. This happened to be the caſe, when the firſt perſon having this inciſion was ſeen by one of the ſeamen, who called out that the man had two mouths: and indeed it does not look unlike it. In this artificial mouth they ſtick a flat narrow ornament, made chiefly out of a fond ſhell or bone, cut into little narrow pieces like ſmall teeth, almoſt down to the baſe or thickeſt part, with alſo a ſmall projecting bit at each end that ſupports it when put into the divided lips, the cut part then appearing outward. Others have the lower lip ſo ſeparated into ſeparate holes, and then the ornament conſiſts of as many diſtinct ſhelly ſtuds, whoſe points are puſhed through theſe holes, and their baſes appear within the lip as another row of teeth immediately under their own.

IMPARTIAL.



A Man & Woman of Prince Williams Sound

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two celebrated Italian Trios, accompanied with the Harpſichord or Organ, never before printed, compoſed by the late Mr. Handel. Price 5s. Birchall.

AFTER what has been ſo often ſaid, and echoed through the world, in praiſe of this illuſtrious and wonderful compoſer, it ſeems unneceſſary for us to obſerve upon his general merits; we ſhall therefore, without repeating what the public have long ſince been in poſſeſſion of, confine ourſelves to the article before us. To Mr. Birchall, the publiſher of theſe Trios, we think the muſical world highly indebted, as by his undertaking the expence of printing them, he has added to the catalogue of truly valuable muſic.

Upon a cloſe inſpection, we find the compoſitions before us elaborate, elegant, ſpirited, profoundly learned, and every way ſo worthy of their great author, as to form a high treat to all lovers of the ſcience.

In the firſt movement of the firſt Trio, we have a double *fugue*, whoſe ſubjects are ſo happy in themſelves, ſo artfully wove into each other, and ſo equally diſtributed thoughout all the parts, as not only to form a moſt highly finiſhed compoſition, but, amidſt all the contrivance art could ſuggeſt, to exhibit as ſweet and free a play of melody as if unconfined by any of thoſe reſtrictions which common compoſers feel a difficulty in ſurmounting; while the ſecond movement, which is finely oppoſed to the firſt, preſents us with the ſame beauty of ſubject, and an equal felicity of execution.

The firſt movement of the ſecond Trio gave birth to the laſt chorus of *Alexander's Feaſt*,

"Let old Timotheus yield the prize;"

in which it is almoſt ſufficient to ſay, Mr. Handel has acquitted himſelf with his uſual addreſs. The ſubjects, after a proper introduction, gradually cloſe upon and mingle with each other, intereſting the ear as they proceed, and (without ſpeaking poetically) *raviſhing* it with all the combined charms of *air*, *harmony*, and *counter-point*.

The ſecond movement (alſo a fugue) abounds with equal beauties; and being, as to excellence, of much the ſame deſcription, we have only to ſay of it, that throughout its author is ſufficiently conſpicuous.

In ſhort, viewing this publication in the aggregate, it is for melody, ſtyle, theory, and contrivance, really *curious*.

Though it was amongſt Handel's excellences, as a compoſer, to treat his fugue-ſubjects with a maſtery rarely equalled by any, yet in our opinion we venture nothing in declaring, that the preſent work ranks, in the merit we have aſcribed to it, among the moſt ſucceſsful of his labours; that it is a rare production of art, ſpeaks in every bar the hand it came from, and, if any thing can be added, contributes to his fame.

Here we had laid down the pen; but the ſubject farther tempts us to obſerve, that Mr. Handel, unlike moſt other writers, was happieſt under difficulties; his ſucceſs always roſe with the greatneſs or intricacy of his ſubject. Laws which fettered down the fancy of others, gave his a higher flight; they conſtantly introduced new ideas, and brought forth beauties which, though the offſpring of genius, ſtill owed their birth to art; and while he imagined with the force and energy of a Dryden, like Pope under the welcome reſtraint of rhime, he made rule productive of many a happy expreſſion.

Three Sonatas for the Grand Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello. Compoſed by Joſeph Dale. Price 6s. Printed for the Author.

IN compoſing the above Sonatas, Mr. Dale ſeems to have been deſirous of entitling them to the epithet appropriated to the inſtrument for which they are intended. We preſume he not only deſigned them as three pieces for the *Grand Piano-forte*, but as ſo many *grand pieces*. Yet as, in an undertaking ſuch as we profeſs ours to be, we cannot be ſwayed by mere endeavours, or laviſh that encomium upon unlucky efforts which is only due to ſucceſsful exertion; as real criticiſm looks only to the effect, without reckoning upon abortive labour;—though we do not ſay this work of Mr. Dale is abſolutely deſtitute of *every thing*, yet we feel it impoſſible to be profuſe of our approbation, or to allow it to claim, in any decent degree, that eſteem which we reſerve for, and hope ever to pay to, ſcience and general abilities.

Indeed, whenever authors or artiſts will ruſh into a ſphere above their talents, ſo far from meeting applauſe proportioned to their labour, they commonly, and not unnaturally, rather loſe that reputation which their more humble endeavours may have acquired them. In this predicament, we are ſorry to be obliged to ſay, Mr. Dale has particularly placed

placed himself by the attempt under consideration; his Sonatas for the *Grand Piano forte*, notwithstanding the *grand* exertions they must have cost, being in our judgment much better calculated for the *little* Piano-forte; and so far from possessing any of those qualities understood by the appellation of the instrument they are expressly written for, or any way corresponding with its superiority, it was as necessary to acquaint us in the title-page that they were adapted to the *Grand Piano-forte*, as for a certain painter who attempted to paint the sign of the Cock, to write under it, "This is the sign of the Cock."

In a word, upon a careful investigation of this publication, we find in it a few agreeable passages, some *faint* flashes of meaning, and in parts a degree of science, but intermixed with so much frivolity, want of spirit, unconnected passages, poverty of thought, and affectation of the great manner, while real ignorance is in many places betrayed, that we cannot possibly allow it that rank in the scale of merit it was evidently intended to gain.

In passing from the eighth to the ninth bar of the second part of the first movement of the first Sonata, we have two consecutive octaves; in passing from the fifth to the sixth bar of the second movement, we ascend after a seventh; in passing from the third to the fourth bar of the second part of the first movement of the third Sonata, two successive eighths again appear; and in the tenth bar of the first part of the first movement of the same Sonata, we meet with a dissonance quite new to us, a violence committed upon harmony for which we want an adequate term.

Yet, to hold the scale of criticism even, we must not omit, that some prettinesses are scattered here and there, and, though but thinly, have some claim to notice. The ninth and tenth bars of the first movement of the first Sonata contain an agreeable passage. The fifteenth bar introduces a pleasing point; and the whole of the second movement has in it some faint cast of air. The first movement of the second Sonata is not entirely without conception, though we can scarcely say so much of the following Minuet. The *Passorale* in the third Sonata is really pretty, and the twenty-first bar of the succeeding movement opens a thought which we are pleased with.

From these circumstances, though upon the whole Mr. Dale has succeeded to little, we would not advise him entirely to desist from writing: we only beg leave to recommend to him, to throw the exercise of his talents into lesser efforts, where we think it very possible he may acquit himself with some decency. We have acknowledged that the work before us is not absolutely destitute of every thing; it possesses some ideas, which, while the complexion of the whole should dissuade the author from attempting any more Sonatas for the Grand Piano-forte, may yet encourage him to push his talents in trifles, and not wholly disappoint that inclination which more or less prevails with all who have once yielded to the seduction of the Muses.

Six Sonatas for the Harpsichord, or Piano-Forte; with an Accompaniment for a Violin or German flute. Composed, and most humbly dedicated, by permission, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. By Jane Mary Guest. Opera Prima.

THIS work, as the production of a wonderful female performer on the harpsichord, whose connections, from her extraordinary practical merit, are not only high, but uncommonly extensive, procured to its author a subscription which, from its lustre and magnitude, is, perhaps, unequalled by any thing of the kind that has preceded it. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth, Duke of Cumberland, Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Princess of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and most of the English nobility, have lent their names, while the public at large have contributed their sanction, to the number of more than seven hundred!

As this is the work of a lady whose merits as a performer are eminently conspicuous, we would willingly, in speaking of it, only use the language of applause;—nothing indeed would afford us more satisfaction;—but impartiality requires, that amidst our approbation of some passages, we should point out the defects of others. In our perusal of Miss Guest's Sonatas, we discover somewhat of a richness of fancy, aided very often by an elegance of embellishment, and lucky strokes of science; at the same time we must observe, that these compositions would have pleased more, had the author been less fond of extraneous sharps and flats, which are so profusely introduced through the whole work, as often to fatigue and pain the most patient ear. In the Accompaniment, the effect is frequently pleasing; but we cannot trace any remarkable contrivance.

These Sonatas, however, on the whole possess a considerable share of merit. Their perfections more than compensate their defects, and reflect great credit on Miss Guest's abilities as a composer for an instrument on which she so eminently excels as a performer.

This

This Lady was born and educated at that place of elegant refort, Bath. Her father is, or was a taylor in that city, and, by employing proper maſters, gave free play to his daughter's muſical abilities, which moſt aſtoniſhingly diſtinguiſh themſelves in performance. To Miſs Gueſt's execution on the harpſichord and grand piano-forte, we have often liſtened with rapture. Her fleetneſs and facility of finger, expreſſion of touch, diverſity of grace, and general maſtery upon the inſtrument, is without rivalſhip, and thrills through the hearts of all who hear her. She has been in town about two years; had laſt winter ſix ſubſcription-nights at the Feſtino-rooms (late Bach and Abel's), but which, from the advanced period of the ſeaſon at the time they took place, did not yield an emolument adequate to her's and her friends' expectations.

The celebrated Rauzzini, we are informed, has had a conſiderable ſhare in her muſical education.

Handel's Poſthumous Trios, for a Violin, Tenor, and Violoncello. Second Sett.—Price 10s. 6d. N. B. Theſe Sonatas were arranged from Handel's Songs, at the requeſt of Sir William Hamilton, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, by Lorenzo Moſer, a celebrated Profeſſor of Muſic at Naples, and now publiſhed by permiſſion of his Excellency. Birchall.

In our Magazine for May, we delivered our opinion upon the firſt Sett of theſe Trios, to which the ſecond are by no means inferior.—The ſame light and ſhade is preſerved between the ſeveral airs ſelected, which are ſo judiciouſly choſen and diſpoſed, as to produce a ſtriking effect. While we recommend them to the notice of the public, we muſt have the pleaſure to repeat our admiration of Sir William Hamilton's taſte, and to applaud that judgment in Signior Moſer, to which they owe their preſent form and arrangement.

In the firſt movement of the firſt Trio in this Sett, we meet with that ſpirited Air, "On the rapid whirlwind's wing," from *Suſanna*; which is happily ſucceeded by "Subtle Love," from *Alexander Balus*; as finely relieved again by "O thou that telleſt glad tidings to Sion," *Meſſiah*. From this ſpecimen, the public will judge of the choice and diſpoſition of the others. To the inherent merits of the muſic we ſcarcely need ſpeak, ſince it has been ſo long known, and its reputation eſtabliſhed.

Four Sonatas for the Harpſichord, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, compoſed by M. Edelmann. Op. 10. Price 10s. 6d. Longman and Co.

THESE Sonatas diſplay the genuine effuſions of Genius under the ſtricteſt directions of Science; though not perfect, they are free from defects of ſuperficiality, and in every tranſition diſcover the *maſter*.

We think the firſt movement of the firſt piece begins rather abruptly, and unprepared; the thought with which it opens is ill placed; and it ſeems a ſtrain upon language to term it an *introduction*: but the ſucceeding bars more than compenſate for this defect, and except ſome little inequalities of idea, perhaps only ſo in opinion, the reſt of the movement is without a fault. The ſecond movement is elegant in its opening, and purſued with much learning and happineſs of taſte. The following movement has great novelty, and is no leſs conſpicuous for its expreſſion; while the concluſion poſſeſſes a joy, a felicity of deſign, and ſpirit of execution, that marks the various talents of the author.

The ſecond Sonata is prettily introduced, and the whole of the firſt and ſecond movement excellent; but we cannot approve of the opening of the laſt movement, for the ſame reaſon which induced us to object to that of the firſt movement of the firſt Sonata.

The third piece breaks upon us with ſpirit, and proceeds with vigour; its pianos are pretty, and its fortes well reſumed. The ſecond movement has only the fault we have juſt hinted; and the following Minuet has a character in its air that pleaſed us highly.—We think the firſt movement of the fourth Sonata, with all deference to its excellence, a little rambling; the ſecond, pretty, graceful, and the rondeau pleaſing, with digreſſions that form much ſweetneſs of relief. The accompaniments throughout are well contrived in their effect, and confirm the great judgment of their author.

M. Edelmann is a native of Germany; his preſent reſidence is at Paris.

A favourite Collection of Songs ſung by Mr. Arrowſmith, Mrs. Weichſell, Mrs. Wrighten, and Mrs. Kennedy, at Vauxhall Gardens, compoſed by James Hook, 1784. Thompſon.

AFTER the moſt attentive peruſal of this Collection of Songs, we are ſorry to find ourſelves obliged to ſay, that they as little promiſe their author an increaſe of the reputation he enjoys with *common ears*, as they tend to raiſe him from that ebb of credit he has ever been in, as a compoſer, with every *real maſter* and *judge of muſic*.

The firſt ſong, "I would if I could," ſung by Mrs. Wrighten, is, indeed, at once

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an inſtance that the compoſer *would if he could*, and that he *could not*; being a laboured and barren trifle, ſo diſtant from any thing like originality, as not to afford a ſingle bar which we have not heard an hundred times before; and ſo deſtitute of that contrivance Mr. H— is frequently maſter of, as not to wear even the *maſk* of novelty.

The following ſong, called "The Wedding-day," ſung by Mrs. Kennedy, is pretty.—The melody is ſimple and eaſy; and though the ideas are by no means original, they are ſo well arranged as to be new in their effect; and, ſaving that the whole hangs upon and cloys the ear a little from the circumſtance of its being all in the ſame key, two bars excepted, it is a lucky production.

This is ſucceeded by a ſong entitled, "I Like none of thoſe," ſung by Mrs. Wrighten; in which we trace nothing to add to the reputation of the author, not even as an agreeable *compiler*.

We are next led to the conſideration of "The conſtant Shepherd," ſung by Mrs. Weichſell; the ſubject of which is ſomewhat pleaſing; though the compoſition, conſidered on the whole, is, to ſay the beſt of it, poor and ſlimſy; and the diviſion, which in itſelf is no recommendation to it, is not improved in its effect by falling on the word *ſincere*.

In the ſucceeding ſong, "Labour in Vain," ſung by Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H— has endeavoured to diſguiſe rather *too bold* a plagiariſm from Dr. Boyce.—He has given it a twiſt, and ſet his own mark upon it; but *With Horns and with Hounds* is too old an acquaintance of ours for it not to be "Labour in vain." Beſides this, in the modulation or conſtruction of two whole bars in this *petit* performance, we have a repetition of the two preceding bars; both of which have long ſince been worn to the thread. To be ſtrictly impartial, however, and not to detract from the merits of Mr. Hook, we muſt allow that the following ſucceſſive reiterations, "I found, I found, I found, I found, I found," are particularly ſtriking in their effect! and we are only ſorry to be at a loſs to know what it was Mr. Hook *found*; as with all our reſearch we cannot diſcover that he has found any thing.

A *favourite* cantata, called, "Celia, let not pride undo you," comes next under notice; all we can ſay of which is, that it opens with a decent recitative, and the air is juſt good enough not to be exceedingly bad.

As to the *favourite* ſongs which follow, taken from the interlude of "The Love Wrangle," we ſhall only obſerve, that they are of a proper character to be placed in the ſame book with the reſt; and preſerve that conſiſtency of ſtyle which, in general terms, runs through the other parts of this *curious* collection.

Though Mr. H—, in our opinion, was never very remarkable for his taſte or originality, yet we remember the time when, amongſt his voluminous efforts, a very pretty thing now and then appeared; and there are ſongs of his extant, compoſed ſome years ago, which we have thought ſomewhat new, and heard with pleaſure. For a long time paſt, however, we have not been able to entertain this opinion of any thing he has produced. Whether, like a raſh minor, he was too prodigal of his little ſtock, and exhauſted his eſtate before he fairly came to it, or poſſeſſed more happily than at preſent the gift of borrowing from others, we cannot determine; but he now comes much ſhort of what we once thought him; and, ſo far from being an extraordinary *compoſer*, claims no very diſtinguiſhed rank among our modern *compilers*.

A favourite Sonata for the Harpſichord or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Compoſed by Carlo Stamitz, Price 2s. Longman and Co.

WE eſteem this Sonata to be juſtly deſerving of being a favourite.—The ideas are pleaſing, and ariſe naturally out of each other; the modulation is maſterly, and for a young writer uncommon; particularly the tranſition from the eleventh bar to the twelfth of the ſecond part of the firſt movement.

The ſubject of the rondeau is very pretty, and agreeably relieved by the ſeveral digreſſions.

We recommend this Sonata to the notice of all practitioners on the harpſichord and piano-forte, not only as a piece which cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who have a taſte for good muſic, but as a very improving leſſon.

Carlo Stamitz is nephew to the celebrated Stamitz, ſo juſtly admired for his inſtrumental muſic.

A *Sonata* for the Piano-Forte, and a famous *Toccata* for the Harpſichord or Piano-Forte. Compoſed by Signior Muzio Clementi. N. B. Corrected by the Author, Op. 11. Price 3s.

THIS little work is in Clementi's uſual ſtyle, original and whimſical.—The *Toccata* in B, that follows the *Sonata*, has more air in it than we generally find in this author's works.

PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES relating to the PERSON, HABITS, and MANNERS of AYDER ALI KHAN.

[Extracted from "NEW MEMOIRS concerning the EAST INDIES," tranſlated from the French, and juſt publiſhed.]

AYDER Ali Khan, whoſe preciſe age is not known, ought to be about fifty-four or fifty-ſix years of age, if we may depend on thoſe who have known him from his infancy. He is about five feet ſix inches high, and very luſty, though active, and capable of bearing fatigue as well on foot as on horſeback. His complexion is very brown, as is that of all Indians who expoſe themſelves to the air and the ſun. His features are coarſe, his noſe ſmall and turned up, his lower lip rather thick; and he wears neither beard nor whiſkers, contrary to the cuſtom of the Orientals, eſpecially the Mahometans. His habits, like thoſe of all the natives of India, are of white muſlin, with a turban of the ſame. His robe is faſhioned nearly the ſame as thoſe of the European ladies which are called *à l'Anglois*. The body and ſleeves fit neatly, and are drawn cloſe by ſtrings; the reſt of the robe being ample, and in folds: ſo that when the Indian great men walk, a page ſupports their train, from their firſt ſtepping off the carpet to their entering into their carriages.

In the army, Ayder Ali wears a military habit invented by himſelf for his generals. It is an uniform compoſed of a veſt of white ſattin, with gold flowers, faced with yellow, and attached by cords or ſtrings of the ſame colour: the drawers are of the ſame materials, and the boots of yellow velvet. He wears a ſcarf of white ſilk about his waiſt; and, with the military habit, his turban is of a red or aurora colour. When he is on foot, he commonly uſes a gold-headed cane; and ſometimes on horſeback he wears a ſabre, hanging by a belt of velvet embroidered with gold, and faſtened over his ſhoulder by a claſp of gold, enriched with ſome precious ſtones.

He never wears jewelry either on his turban or his clothes; and never uſes either neck-lace, ear-pendants, or bracelets. His turban is very long, and flat at top. In this particular he follows the ancient mode; as well as in his ſlippers, which are very large, and have a long point turned back, reſembling the roofs of the buildings in ſome countries up the Levant; or thoſe ſlippers anciently worn in France, and called *Souliers à la poulaine*. The petits-maitres of his and other Indian courts affect to wear little bonnets which ſcarcely cover the tops of their heads, and ſlippers ſo ſmall as ſcarce to admit the points of their feet: but though in theſe and other reſpects their taſte is ſo different from that of Ayder and his ſon, yet to imitate him as much as poſſible in the article of beard and whiſkers, without infringing the precepts of the Alcoran, they reduce their beard and mouſtaches to a mouſtache ſcarcely diſcernible.

The countenance of Ayder, though not handſome, is open, and calculated to inſpire confidence. He has not acquired the habit of diſguiſing his aſpect, which is either gay or overſpread with chagrin, according to the occaſions that preſent themſelves. He poſſeſſes a facility of converſing on any ſubject; and has none of that ſtatelineſs and taciturnity which almoſt all the other princes of the Eaſt affect to preſerve. When he receives a ſtranger, he is reſerved, and appears to ſpeak with gravity; but ſoon recovers his uſual eaſe, and converſes with all the world, repeating himſelf the news and common converſation of the day with the greateſt affability. It is moſt aſtoniſhing, that this ſovereign aſks queſtions, gives anſwers, hears a letter read, and dictates an anſwer to another, beholds a theatrical exhibition, and even ſeems to attend to the performance,—at the ſame inſtant that he decides concerning things of the utmoſt importance.

There is no ſovereign more eaſy of acceſs to every one that has buſineſs with him, whether ſtrangers or ſubjects; and the former, whatever may be their quality, are always ſure to be introduced into his preſence, by demanding an audience, by a Souquedar, or mace-bearer, of which there is always a ſufficient number at the gate of his palace. The Fakirs, a ſpecies of begging monks, are alone excluded from this indulgence; but when one of theſe appears, he is conducted to the Pirjada, or grand almoner, who ſupplies his wants. The Court of Ayder is, in this point, abſolutely different from thoſe of all the other princes of India; who hold theſe Fakirs in ſuch high veneration, that they ſuffer them to enter their palaces at any hour, and even admit them to their table. They have the aſſurance to take the firſt place at table, neareſt the prince; though they are moſt commonly diſguſting, filthy, and covered with vermin.

When buſineſs or parties of pleaſure do not prevent Ayder Ali from going to reſt at his uſual time, which is after midnight, he riſes with the ſun, that is to ſay, about ſix o'clock.

As ſoon as he is riſen, the majors of the army* who have been on duty the preceding day and night, and likewiſe thoſe who relieve them, enter, make their reports, and receive orders to be tranſmitted to the miniſters and generals, who themſelves have the privilege of entering his dreſſing-room, if they have any thing extraordinary or preſſing to communicate. The couriers that have arrived during the night, or in the morning, alſo come and lay their diſpatches at his feet. It may be eſteemed a weakneſs in a Prince ſo occupied, that his toilet takes up a conſiderable part of his time. It laſts commonly two or three hours; and is chiefly taken up by his barbers, who pluck the hairs from his beard.

But juſtice requires us likewiſe to obſerve, that when any military operation requires his attention, the toilet is no more thought of.

Between eight and nine in the morning he quits his apartment, and repairs to a ſaloon, where a number of ſecretaries wait for his appearance. Into their hands, according to their reſpective departments, he puts the letters received; giving them at the ſame time inſtructions for the anſwers. His ſons, his relations, and thoſe Lords who are honoured with his intimacy, enter; and if it be nine o'clock, they take the uſual refreſhment. If he has leiſure, he appears at a balcony, and receives the ſalute of his elephants †, that are led before him, as well as his horſes. His tygers of chaſe likewiſe pay him a viſit. They are led by hand, and are covered with a mantle of green and gold hanging to the ground, and a bonnet on their head, of cloth embroidered with gold, with which their eyes can be immediately covered, if they ſhould chance to prove miſchievous. Ayder himſelf gives each of them a ball of ſweetmeats, which they take very adroitly with their paws, being exceedingly tame. Theſe are the ſpotted tygers, and their keepers lead them every day into thoſe places where the greateſt crowds are; but the grand tyger, or tyger royal, has never been tamed by any attempts yet made.

After the repaſt, which ends about half after ten, Ayder enters into the hall of audience; or the grand tent, if at the army. He is ſeated on a ſopha beneath a canopy, and very often in ſome balcony that fronts an open place or court of the palace; and ſome of his relations ſit on each ſide of him. All perſons who have permiſſion of acceſs, of which the number is very great, may come to this audience; and thoſe who have affairs to tranſact, may either requeſt admittance by means of the Souquedars, or put their requeſt into the hands of thoſe officers, by whom it is carried to their chief, who is always preſent, and who places it at the feet of the prince, where it is immediately read and anſwered. It is not cuſtomary here to ſtop the prince by the offer of petitions, when he goes out, unleſs the affair be very urgent and extraordinary, or the petitioner has been prevented from forwarding his requeſt at the uſual hours of audience: a circumſtance that very rarely happens ‡.

At this audience thirty or forty ſecretaries are ſeated along the wall to his left, who write continually. Couriers arrive almoſt every inſtant, and are conducted with great noiſe and buſtle to the feet of the prince, where they lay their diſpatches. A ſecretary kneeling takes the packet; and ſitting on his hams before the prince, opens it and reads the letter. Ayder immediately dictates the particulars of the anſwer, and the letter is carried to the office of a miniſter. Contrary to the cuſtoms of the princes of the Eaſt, who affix their names by means of a ſeal; Ayder ſigns the diſpatches in order as they are completed, as well as a number of private orders. Many writers report the contrary to this; which only proves that they have never ſeen Ayder half an hour at a time. The orders that iſſue

* Theſe majors of the army are like adjutants-general. They are not perſons of diſtinction, but men of approved diligence and fidelity, choſen out of the ſubaltern officers of cavalry and infantry.

† When the prince appears at the balcony, his officers cry out "Your elephants ſalute your Majeſty:" And at the ſame time thoſe animals, who are ranged in a ſemicircle round the palace, make three genuflexions.

‡ In the year 1767, Ayder being at Coilmoutour, and going out with his retinue, about five in the evening, to take the air, an old woman proſtrated herſelf, and cried out, *Juſtice!* —Ayder immediately cauſed his carriage to ſtop, made a ſign to her to come forward, and demanded her requeſt. She anſwered, *My Lord, I had but one daughter, and Aggi Mahmout has raviſhed her from me.* Ayder replied, *Aggi Mahmout has been gone hence more than a month; how does it happen that you have waited till this time without complaining?—My Lord, I have given many requeſts into the hands of Ayder Sha, and have received no anſwer.*—This Ayder Sha, who was the chief uſher, preceded the Naboh, bearing a large collar of gold as a mark of his dignity. He advanced and ſaid, *This woman, as well as her daughter, are of infamous repute, and live in a diſgraceful manner.* The Naboh gave orders to return inſtantly

from the offices of the miniſters have no other ſignature than that of the great ſeal, of which they are the depoſitaries; and the diſpatch is cloſed with the private ſeal of the miniſter. The letters ſigned by Ayder are cloſed by the ſeal of the ſovereign, of which the principal ſecretary is guardian. When this Nabob writes any intereſting letter, or gives an order of importance, he affixes a particular or private ſeal, which he always wears on his finger; and in that caſe he himſelf carries the packet to one of his couriers, who conveys it as far as the firſt ſtation. To the packet is joined a paper, denoting the hour it was ſent off; and at every ſtation the time of its arrival is marked. We ſhall afterwards have occaſion to ſpeak of theſe poſts, which have been ſince imitated by the Engliſh.

If Ayder purchaſes horſes or elephants, or if new pieces of cannon have been founded or brought from any port or arſenal, he inſpects them during this audience; the animals or pieces of cannon being brought into the court or ſquare of the palace.

Miniſters, generals, ambaſſadors, and other great men, rarely appear at this audience, unleſs commanded, or unleſs urged by extraordinary affairs. It is peculiar to their dignity to ſee the prince only in the evening, when none but men of conſequence are admitted; and nothing elſe is thought of but to make their court to the ſovereign, or to ſhare his pleaſures. The great have agents, who are uſually Bramins, who ſolicit their affairs either with the prince or his miniſters; and theſe agents, who have the title of Ouaquils, or envoys, have their leave of admiſſion to the preſence when they have been preſented by their maſters, and are honourably received. The miniſters ſend one of the principal ſecretaries of their department to the prince; who, ſitting before him in the ſame poſture as the other ſecretaries, communicates their buſineſs and converſes with him.

A great ambaſſador, or other perſon of conſequence, is announced in a loud voice by the chief of the uſhers, in theſe terms, "Your Majeſty, the Lord of ——— ſalutes you." Miniſters, ſecretaries, ouaquils, or other men of buſineſs, are not announced, but go in and out without particular obſervation, except that they are careful to ſalute the Nabob. When a great man is announced, the prince returns the ſalute, and begs him to be ſeated: the friends and other great men, who ſurround the ſovereign, ſalute him alſo; and, in proportion to the eſteem or favour he is in with the Nabob, they give place, that he may approach him. A perſon of ordinary rank who has requeſted an audience, makes three reverences in entering, by moving his hand from his forehead almoſt to the ground; and afterwards places himſelf on one ſide of the chief uſher, continuing ſilent, with his hands joined before him. The Nabob returns the ſalute by ſimply touching his turban with his hand, and affects to continue the diſcourſe with thoſe about him: after which he makes a ſign for the perſon to advance, and demands, in an engaging and affectionate manner, the ſubject of his viſit; and upon the expoſition of the affair by the ſuppliant, he receives a deciſive anſwer. If he be a ſtranger of a genteel rank or employment, as a trader or merchant of conſequence, he receives orders to ſit; and his place is uſually on the right fronting the ſecretaries. The Nabob aſks him ſome queſtions reſpecting his ſtate of life his country, or his voyage, and

ſtantly to the palace, and commanded the woman to follow him. All the court were in great apprehenſion for the officer, who was much beloved; and no perſon daring to intercede for him, the ſon of Ayder begged the commandant of Europeans to endeavour to procure his pardon. He accordingly requeſted it of Ayder, who refuſed it with much ſeverity: *I cannot grant your requeſt*, ſaid he; *there is no greater crime than that of interrupting the communication between a ſovereign and his ſubjects. It is the duty of the powerful to ſee that the weak have juſtice. The ſovereign is the only protector God has given them; and the prince who ſuffers oppreſſion to paſs unpuniſhed among his ſubjects, is deſervedly deprived of their affection and confidence, and at laſt compels them to revolt againſt him.* He then gave orders to puniſh Ayder Sha with two hundred ſtripes on the parade; and at the ſame time commanded an officer of his Abyſſinian horſe-guard to repair immediately with the woman to the country-ſeat at which Aggi Mahmout then was. If he found the girl, his orders were, to deliver her to her mother, and return with the head of Aggi Mahmout; but if ſhe was not found, he was charged to conduct Aggi Mahmout to Coilmoutour. The girl was found, and the head of the criminal was brought to Ayder. Aggi Mahmout was then ſixty years old, had been chief uſher to Ayder Ali twenty-five years, and was ſucceeded in his office by Ayder Sha; at which time the Nabob had given him a Zoghir, or conſiderable diſtrict of land, as a reward for his ſervices. This man was enamoured of the girl, and had carried her off, upon her mother's refuſing to ſell her to him, becauſe ſhe ſubſiſted by proſtituting her.—The Alcoran condemns the raviſher of a girl or woman to death.

appoints a time when he will ſee his merchandiſes. Betel is then preſented to the ſtranger, and is underſtood as equivalent to a permiſſion to retire; which is done with the ſame ceremony as at the entrance.

This audience continues till after three o'clock, which is the hour he returns to his apartment to ſleep, or make the *ſieſta*, as it is called in Italy.

About half paſt five, the prince returns into the hall of audience, or ſome other large apartment, where he places himſelf in a balcony to ſee his troops exerciſe, and his cavalry defile before him. He is, as in the morning, ſurrounded by ſome of his friends or relations; and the ſecretaries are buſied in reading letters, or writing.

About half after ſix, when the day cloſes in, a great number of Manelfalgis, or bearers of flambeaux, appears in the court of the palace, and ſalute the prince as they paſs on the ſide of the apartment where he is. They illuminate all the apartments in a moment, eſpecially that in which the Nabob is, with tapers in chandeliers of exquiſite workmanſhip, ornamented with feſtoons of flowers of the utmoſt lightneſs and delicacy. Theſe chandeliers, on account of the wind, are covered with large ſhades of Engliſh glaſs. There are likewiſe, in ſome parts of the palace, large glaſs lanthorns, painted with flowers of all colours. The great men, miniſters, and ambaſſadors, viſit the Nabob only at night. They are uſually perfumed with the moſt coſtly perfumes. Beſides the men in power and employment, the apartments are filled with young nobility; and every body aſſumes the moſt polite and engaging manners. After having ſaluted the prince, the ſalute is paid to his ſons and relations, his miniſters, and others, in an eaſy, unaffected manner. Among the young nobility, there are a certain number who have the title of Arabſbequi; which anſwers nearly to that of chamberlain in Germany. There are ordinarily four in waiting each day: they are diſtinguiſhed by their ſabre, which they carry in their hand in the ſheath, uſing it nearly as a walking ſtick. All the other company leave their arms in the hands of their pages and other attendants, who are very numerous, and fill the avenues of the palace. The pages alone are permitted to enter: they follow their maſter, bearing his train into the apartments, till they quit their ſlippers at their ſtepping on the carpet: The pages then let fall the train, and put the ſlippers in a bag. Ayder, who ſets no great value on theſe ceremonies, permits the Europeans to come in with their ſhoes on; though his apartments are commonly covered with white muſlin, ſpread upon the moſt ſuperb Perſia carpets. He has ſuch a predilection for white, that he cauſes wainſcoting that is painted, gilt and varniſhed, to be covered with white muſlin, and even chairs and ſophas of embroidered velvet or gold ſtuff. The Europeans deceive themſelves exceedingly in ſuppoſing, that it is by way of diſtinction or pre-eminence that they are permitted to enter the apartments in ſhoes. This permiſſion, given them in ſome of the Indian courts, is occaſioned by a notion the Indian princes have, that the Europeans are obſtinate, and bigoted to their own cuſtoms, however repugnant to decency and propriety. M. de Buſſi, to conciliate the Indian cuſtoms with thoſe of the French, carried velvet ſlippers to the Court of the Suba of Decan, which he put on; and made uſe of a kind of pantouſle in paſſing from his carriage to the border of the carpet, where he threw them off. We may often avoid offending ſtrangers by little attentions that coſt nothing, and tend exceedingly to conciliate their affections.

There is, for the moſt part, a comedy every night, that commences about eight in the evening, and laſts till eleven: it is intermixed with dances and ſongs. During this comedy, the Arabſbequi continue near the ſtrangers, and politely inform them of every thing they may deſire to know; as the ſubject of the comedy, the news of the day, &c. They are careful to aſk, if he chuſes to drink or eat; in which caſe, they cauſe ſherbet, warm milk, fruits, or confectionary, to be preſented to him; but they ſeldom eat. If the ſtranger chuſes to play cheſs, they play with him, or propoſe a party. Ayder, to whom the entertainments of the ſtage are very indifferent, diſcourſes with his miniſters or ambaſſadors, ſometimes paſſing into a cabinet to ſpeak with more ſecrecy; and ſometimes, as in the morning, to diſpatch buſineſs, without ſeeming to be buſy. Almoſt always, before the end of the performance, flowers are brought to him in a baſket of filigram, out of which he himſelf gives a few to the lords who are about him; and afterwards the baſket is carried into the apartments of the theatre, every one taking a ſmall flower from them, and returning a profound reverence to the prince. This takes place even to the loweſt ſecretary. When Ayder wiſhes to give a particular mark of his eſteem, he himſelf makes a collar of jaſmine flowers, knotting them with ſilk as he converſes, which he himſelf adjuſts round the neck of the happy mortal to whom he gives this glorious mark of his eſteem and favour. He has ſeveral times conferred this honour on the chiefs of his Europeans, knowing well that the French, above all nations, eſteem themſelves well

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paid by this ſort of money. He who has received this honour, is viſited the following day by the firſt people of the court to compliment him.

If a battle has been gained, or any other glorious event has happened in favour of the prince, the poet of the court arrives, announcing himſelf, at his firſt entering the apartments, by the pompous and extravagant titles he beſtows on the prince: as, "Health to the greateſt king on earth, whoſe name alone cauſes his enemies to tremble," &c. All the world, at the voice of the poet, becomes ſilent and attentive. The comedy or dance is interrupted; the poet enters, ſeats himſelf in the place immediately oppoſite the prince, and recites a poem, which every body affects to hear with the utmoſt attention, except the prince, who ſeems at that time to be more particularly buſied in converſing with his miniſters. The poet uſually, after ſpeaking of the prince, proceeds to his relations, and the generals or principal officers; not forgetting the miniſters and favourites. The young courtiers, or *barus à demi*, who are uſually included all together in the praiſes beſtowed by the poet, often turn it into ridicule; and their deriſion extends even to thoſe who are the higheſt ſpoken of. They and the ſecretaries, and other inferior courtiers, often parody the words of the poem very pleaſantly, ſparing nobody but the prince and his ſon: but as they have no printing, both the poem and the criticiſm are of ſhort duration. We cannot ſpeak of their public entertainments, without mentioning the Bayaderes, of whom the Abbé Raynal has drawn ſo advantageous a portrait in his Hiſtoire Philoſophique.

At the preſent time the court of Ayder is the moſt brilliant in India; and his company of performers is without contradiction the firſt, as well on account of its riches, as becauſe the Bayaderes are the women to whom he gives the preference. Being ſovereign of part of Viſapour, he has every facility of procuring, among this claſs of women, thoſe who are moſt remarkable for their beauty and talents.

The comedians of the court are all women. A directreſs, who is likewiſe manager, purchaſes young girls at the age of four or five years, who are choſen on account of their beauty. She cauſes them to be inoculated, and then provides them with maſters both for dancing and muſic. They are taught every accompliſhment that can inſpire the prince and his court with the love of pleaſure; and their ſucceſs is ſuch, that they delight and ſeduce the moſt inſenſible of men. They begin to appear in public at the age of about ten or eleven years. They have generally the moſt delicate features, large dark eyes, beautiful eye-brows, ſmall mouth, and the fineſt teeth; their cheeks are dimpled, and their black hair hangs in flowing treſſes to the ground; their complexion is a clear brown, not ſuch as that of the Mulatto women, who are incapable of bluſhing; but like that of a country girl in the flow of health, who has preſerved the roſes after ſuffering the lilies to fade. Theſe are the yellow women, that the Orientals prefer to all others: they give themſelves that tinge by painting their cheeks of a jonquil colour, in the ſame manner as the French women uſe rouge; and it is remarkable, that in a very ſhort time one becomes habituated to this colour, and finds it agreeable. Their habit is always a fine gauze, very richly embroidered with gold: and they are covered with jewels; their head, their neck, their ears, their breaſts, their arms, fingers, legs, and toes, have their jewels; and even their noſe is ornamented with a ſmall diamond, that gives them an arch look, which is far from being unpleaſing.

The comedies are all pieces of intrigue. They perſonate either women who league together to deceive a jealous huſband, or young girls that conſpire to deceive their mother. It is impoſſible to play with more art or with more natural eaſe. Their ſongs are gay and agreeable. The words that are ſung by a ſingle voice are almoſt always the complaint of a lover. Thoſe which are ſung in chorus are much gayer; but they have no ſecond parts, and are always repeated.

The dancers are ſuperior in their performance to the comedians and ſingers: it may even be affirmed that they would afford pleaſure on the theatre of the opera at Paris. Every part is employed when theſe girls dance; their heads, their eyes, their arms, their feet, and all their body ſeem to move only to enchant and ſurpriſe. They are very light, and very ſtrong in the legs; turning round on one foot, and ſpringing up immediately after with a ſurpriſing force. They have ſo much accuracy in their movements, that they accompany the inſtruments with bells that are on their feet; and as they are of the moſt elegant figures, all their motions are graceful. No Bayadere of the prince's company is more than ſeventeen years old. At this age they are diſmiſſed; and either travel over the province, or attach themſelves to the Pagods *.

* Every Pagod maintains a number of Bayaderes, whoſe charms produce one of the moſt certain revenues of the Bramin.

The

The Directreſs of this company is paid by the prince; but her emoluments are not known. She has always a number of pieces ready in rehearſal to be played at a moment's notice. Though there is every reaſon to think ſhe is well paid by Ayder for the pleaſures ſhe procures him, the emoluments ſhe receives from private individuals of fortune are ſtill more advantageous to her. When a great man gives a ſet ſupper, he has uſually a comedy ornamented with ſongs and dances. The directreſs of the prince's company is paid one hundred rupees for every actreſs that plays, ſings, or dances. The number of theſe actreſſes is often more than twenty, the inſtrumental muſic not being charged.

If a ſupper is given to a few private friends, the ſingers and dancers are likewiſe employed at the ſame price of one hundred rupees; beſides which, they muſt be furniſhed with ſupper, and abundance of fruit, ſweetmeats, and warm milk. If the friends are retained to ſleep (as is often done, where their ſuppers are more friendly than ceremonious), they chuſe each a companion for the night among the performers, for which the directreſs is likewiſe paid one hundred rupees each; and the maſter of the houſe muſt preſent his friend with ſome trinket, or piece of ſtuff, to be given to the damſel when ſhe is ſent away in the morning.

Beſides the prince's company, there are ſeveral others in the town where the court is kept, and in the armies. There are even ſome that are compoſed of men only: but the people of the court never have recourſe to any but the prince's company.

At eleven o'clock, or about midnight, every one retires, but thoſe that ſup with the Nabob; who, except on grand feſtivals, are always his friends and relations.

This mode of life purſued by Ayder is, as may be eaſily imagined, interrupted in the army. It is likewiſe occaſionally interrupted by hunting parties, by excurſions on foot or horſeback, or by his attending to aſſiſt at the exerciſes and evolutions made by conſiderable bodies of his troops.

When he is obliged to remain a month in camp, or in any town, he uſually goes to the chace twice a week. He hunts the ſtag, the roebuck, the antelope, and ſometimes the tyger. When notice arrives that this laſt animal has been obſerved to quit the foreſts, and appear in the plain, he mounts his horſe, followed by all his Abyſſinians, his ſpearmen on foot, and almoſt all the nobility armed with ſpears and bucklers. The traces of the beaſt being found, the hunters ſurround his hiding-place, and contract the circle by degrees. As ſoon as the creature, who is uſually hid in ſome rice-ground, perceives his enemies, he roars, and looks every where to find a place of eſcape; and when he prepares to ſpring on ſome one to force a paſſage, he is attacked by Ayder himſelf, to whom the honour of giving the firſt ſtroke is yielded, and in which he ſeldom fails. Thus the pleaſures of the ſovereign are varied to infinity.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

It having been in contemplation to reſtore the forfeited eſtates to the Heirs of ſuch in Scotland, they paying a moderate price or annuity for the exigencies of the Public, we thought the publication of the following curious Deed might have a tendency to remove the prejudices of thoſe who are impreſſed with ideas of Highland Jacobitiſm and Diſloyalty.

ADDRESS

Of One Hundred and Two CHIEF HERITORS and HEADS of CLANS in the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND to KING GEORGE I. on his Acceſſion to the Throne, which, by Court Intrigue, was prevented from being delivered to his Majeſty. The Conſequence was, that the Clans, in Reſentment of this ſuppoſed Neglect, raiſed a Rebellion in the following Year 1715. Faithfully copied from the Original preſerved in the Muſæum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, where it was depoſited by the Earl of Buchan, who received it from a Gentleman to whom it was given by the late Earl of Mar at Antwerp a little before his Death.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE of the chief Heritors and others in the Highlands of Scotland under ſubſcribing, beg leave to expreſs the joy of our hearts at your Majeſty's happy acceſſion to the crown of Great Britain. Your Majeſty has the blood of our ancient Monarchs in your veins and in your family; may that Royal race ever continue to reign over us! Your Majeſty's princely virtues, and the happy proſpect we have, in your royal family, of an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of Kings to ſway the Britiſh ſceptre, muſt extinguiſh thoſe diviſions and conteſts which in former times too much prevailed, and unite all who have the happineſs to live under your Majeſty into a firm obedience and loyalty to your Majeſty's perſon, family, and government; and as our

predeceſſors

predeceſſors have for many ages had the honour to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their loyalty, ſo we do moſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that we will reckon it our honour ſtedfaſtly to adhere to you, and with our lives and fortunes to ſupport your crown and dignity againſt all oppoſers.

Pardon us, great Sir, to implore your royal protection againſt any who labour to miſrepreſent us, and who rather uſe their endeavours to create miſunderſtandings than to engage the hearts of your ſubjects to that loyalty and cheerful affectionate obedience which we owe, and are ready to teſtify towards your Majeſty. Under ſo excellent a King we are perſuaded that we, and all your other peaceable faithful ſubjects, ſhall enjoy their juſt rights and liberties, and that our enemies ſhall not be able to hurt us with your Majeſty, for whoſe royal favour we preſume humbly to hope, as our forefathers were honoured with that of your Majeſty's anceſtors. Our mountains, though undervalued by ſome, are nevertheleſs acknowledged to have, in all times, been fruitful in producing hardy and gallant men; and ſuch, we hope, ſhall never be wanting amongſt us, who ſhall be ready to undergo all dangers in defence of your Majeſty's, and your royal poſterity's, only rightful title to the crown of Great Britain. Our behaviour ſhall always witneſs for us, that, with unalterable firmneſs and zeal, we are,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
your Majeſty's moſt loyal,
moſt obedient, and moſt dutiful
ſubjects and ſervants,

Alex. M'Donnell of Glengarie
Mackintoſh of that Ilk
J. Cameron of Locheill
Jo. Stewart of Ardſheall
Farq. M'Gilleray of Dunmaglaſs
Donald M'Donell of Lundie
Alex. M'Donell of Ardochie
John M'Donell of Gandarge
Normand M'Leod of Drynach
Normand M'Leod of Griferniſh
John M'Donell of Ardnabie
Hugh Fraſer of Guſachan
John M'Taviſh of Little Garth
Thomas Fraſer
D. Mackdonald
Rod. Chiſholm of Comer
Jo. Stewart of Appine
Jo. Grant of Glenmoriſtone
A. M'Donald of Glenco
Jo. M'Donell of Shienne
Alex. M'Donell of Kytrie
Alex. M'Donell of Eaſter Cullachy
Rod. M'Leod of Ulliniſh
Will. M'Leod of Vaterſtein younger
William M'Leod of Huſſiniſh
Kenneth M'Leod of Kalliſaig
Wm. Fraſer of Cullidace younger
Simon Fraſer of Crochel
John Fraſer of Innerchanniſh
Dun. Campbell of Lochinell
Ang. M'Intoſh of Kellachie
J. M'Dougal of Dunollich
D. M'Pherſon of Cluny
La. M'Pherſon of Noid
Alex. M'Donell Leick
Jo. M'Donell of Oberchalder
Will. M'Leod of Hamer junior
John M'Leod of Geſto
Ro. M'Leod of Enſay
Alex. M'Leoid Handreavich
John Chiſholme of Knockfine
Taviſh M'Taviſh Pellelyne
Aene M'Donell of Muckerach
Hugh Fraſer of Aberſkie
Tho. Houſtoun of Dulchirachan
James Campbell of Auchinbrek
Anneas M'Donell of Dranichane
Ro. M'Leod of Hamer
D. M'Leod of Sandeck
Don. M'Leod of Eboſt
Will. M'Leod of Skarboſt
Lachlan M'Kinnon of Brekinſh
Thomas Fraſer of Eſkedell
T. Fraſer of Koklanie
Alexander Fraſer of Glenuakie
Hugh Fraſer younger of Erogy
Hugh Fraſer of Bethrabine
Jo. Fraſer of Borlime
Mac Leane of that Ilk
Jo. M'Lennon of that Ilk
Do. M'Leod of Contalich, tutor of M'Leod
Donald M'Leod of Talaſker
Alex. M'Donald of Cleonag
Ae. M'Donell of Tulloch
Al. M'Donald of Achnackoichine
Alex. M'Donald of Bohuntin
Jo. M'Donell of Inveroy
W. Fraſer of Kilbackie
James Fraſer of Belladrum
Alex. Fraſer of Kinnapuntach
Ha. Fraſer of Dunchea
Jo. Fraſer of Kinbrely
John Fraſer of Drumond
Alexander M'Kenzie of Fraſerdale
W. Mac Donell of Keappoch
Ro. M'Donald of Trinadriſh
J. M'Donald of Ferſett
Ranald M'Donald of Coronſie
Ro. M'Donald of Murſſie
Hugh Fraſer of Kinneries
Ja. Fraſer of Kiluck
Tho. Fraſer of Dunballoch
William Fraſer of Killachule
Ja. Fraſer of Newtown
Hugh Fraſer of Little Struie
Alex. Fraſer of Belnain

John

John Fraſer Gartmor
Alex. Fraſer of Farrachine
Alex. Fraſer of Eatterhe-ſhaw
Hugh Fraſer of Eaſter Ardachie
James Fraſer of Milndire
Don. M'Lean of Brolois
Hector Mac Lean of Coll
D. M'Lean of Torbart
Ang. M'Leane of Kenlochaline
Allan M'Leane of Inverſcadle
T. M'Lean of Mingarie
Lach. M'Lean of Achure
Don. Mac Lean of Drumgigga younger
Allan Mac Lean of Reddel
Lauchlan M'Lean of Drumgigga elder
Lauchlan M'Leane of Kilmory.

THE HIVE: A COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

REVENGE EXEMPLIFIED.

NO wounds are more incurable than thoſe of honour. In almoſt all nations and ages, men have willingly ſacrificed their lives rather than pocket an inſult, and we ſeldom ſuffer unjuſtly without wiſhing to retaliate the injury, invariably preſuming that we have a right to treat others as we ourſelves have been treated.

One of the moſt ſtriking inſtances of this kind is recorded of a young Spaniſh officer, who being ordered on ſervice in ſome of the Weſt India Iſlands, happened to ſettle in one where the Governor or Viceroy had made a law that no Indian ſhould be employed in carrying the baggage of Europeans. The young officer, whoſe name was Aguirra, notwithſtanding, engaged an Indian or Negro in carrying ſeveral parcels belonging to him. He was inſtantly accuſed, and condemned to the uſual puniſhment, which was, that the criminal ſhould be whipped on an aſs. Great interceſſion was made for him without effect. With much ado, however, a reprieve was at laſt obtained for him for a fortnight, which reached him juſt as he was ſet on the beaſt, ſtript, expoſed, and prepared for puniſhment. "Nay," ſays Aguirra, "the ſhame is ſuffered, and I am only reprieved for a fortnight. Executioner, do your buſineſs, and return the tyrant his reprieve." The ſentence accordingly took its courſe, and the young man endured the puniſhment which he had incurred. But he never after could be brought to aſſociate with gentlemen. He was conſtantly ſtrolling about, gloomy and melancholy, in ſolitary corners. Soon after the Viceroy was removed, and another ſent in his ſtead. Aguirra was ſtill ſeen hovering round his palace. On this he was adviſed to remove, which he did from the Havana to Quito, which is 900 miles. Thither in a week's time Aguirra was ſeen to have followed him, as cloſe as he could about. From thence the Viceroy removed to Mexico, which is at leaſt 1800 miles. And in about a fortnight, there Aguirra was alſo. "I am reſolved," ſays the Viceroy, "to tire this fellow out;" and ſo tranſports himſelf to Vera Cruz, about 300 miles; but there alſo did he ſoon find Aguirra. "Nay then," ſaid the Viceroy, "I will fly the villain no more, but keep a guard about me and defy him;" which he did. But the palace gates being one day open, and the guards engaged in play, Aguirra entered, boldly mounted the apartments, and there finding the Viceroy ſingle and unarmed, ſtabbed him to the heart, and having no means of eſcape ſtabbed himſelf at the ſame time.

The following Epitaph compoſed by Dr. Johnſon, is intended for Dr. Goldſmith's Monument in Weſtminſter Abbey:

OLIVARII GOLDSMITH,
Poetæ, Phyſici, Hiſtorici,
Qui nullum fere ſcribendi genus non tetigit,
Nullum quod tetigit, non ornavit;
Sive riſus eſſent movendi, ſive lacrymæ,
Affectuum potens et lenis dominator;
Ingenio ſublimis, vividus, verſatilis,
Oratione grandis, nitidus, venuſtus;
Hoc monumentum memoriam coluit,
Sodalium amor,
Amicorum fides,
Lectorum veneratio.
*** In Hibernia natus,
Eblanæ literis inſtitutus,
Londini ob. it MDCCLXXIV.

EPITAPH in STREATHAM CHURCH,
Written by Dr. Johnſon.

JUXTA SEPULTA EST
Heſtera Maria Salisbury,
Thomæ Cotton de Combermere,
Baronetti, Ceſtrienſis, filia;
Johannis Salisbury, Armigeri,
Flintienſis, uxor;
Formâ felix, felix ingenio,
Omnibus jucunda, ſuorum amantiſſima.
Linguis artibuſque ita exculta
Ut loquenti nunquam deeſſent
Sermonis nitor, ſententiarum floſculi,
Sapientiæ gravitas, leporum gratia.
Modum ſervandi adeo perita
Ut domeſtica inter negotia literis
Oblectaretur,
Et literarum inter delicias rem
Familiarem ſedulo curaret.
Multis illi multos annos precantibus
Diri carcinomatis * veneno contabuit,
Viribuſque vitæ paulatim reſolutis
E terris meliora ſperans emigravit.
Nata 1707, Nupta 1739, Obiit 1773.

* Cancer.

THE

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the COMMERCIAL IDEAS PREVAILING in SOME PARTS of EUROPE.

SPECULATIVE men are not in general friendly to commerce. Nature, fay they, has done fufficiently for the inhabitants of all countries; they are under no neceffity of roaming abroad for fuperfluities, which only ferve to increafe their imaginary wants, and to fow the feeds of poverty where it would not otherwife have grown.

Of the numberlefs articles of importation from every climate and region, how many are there of no real ufe! how few of abfolute need!—Calculate the profit accruing from things, of which the total ignorance could not in reafon be deemed a misfortune; and weigh, on the other hand, the lofs of time and labour that might be expended in domeftic improvements much more profitable to the community; and then candidly pronounce, whether commerce, with all its boafted advantages, has proved a friend or a foe to the happineſs of nations.

Were annual regifters kept every where of the numbers of lives loft in the navigation between the commercial parts of the Globe, to what an enormous total it would amount! Next to the devaftations occafioned by war and peſtilence, are thofe occafioned by the profecution of commerce.

Luxury and avarice are the pillars that fupport it. In vain do politicians aſſign a multiplicity of more plauſible pretences; theſe only are the ſoul that animates the mercantile world. *Auri ſacra fames* is the only motto fit for commerce to aſſume.

Thirſt of lucre was the only motive that led forth thoſe hungry ſwarms of Europeans, that in a barbarous age ſallied forth, as it were, to the deſtruction of mankind, under the banners of Trade and Navigation.

To commercial views we owe the diſcovery of America: but what do the Americans themſelves owe to it, but the being maſſacred in millions!

Do thoſe, whoſe inhuman anceſtors murdered them with ſo much inhumanity, ſeem to have reaped any benefit from their guilt? Gold and ſilver, it is true, have flowed plentifully into their country ever ſince; but not to enrich the inhabitants; they receive it for the uſe of others: *Vos non vobis* is quite applicable to the people of Spain. They are doomed, as it were by way of puniſhment, to have only a ſight of the treaſures of which the iniquity of their forefathers put them in poſſeſſion.

Had Europe never known the productions of the American hemiſphere, what inconveniencies could have ariſen? Was there a ſmaller ſhare of felicity, before that period, allotted to the inhabitants of the ancient world? have they enjoyed more ſince?

But allowing that ſome benefits have accrued from the diſcovery of theſe parts, (if what conduces to render life voluptuous can be called beneficial) yet even in this light, they have only augmented the wants, or rather the deſires of men, that were already ſufficiently copious; and they are now unhappily, through long uſe, and a ſort of preſcription, become abſolute neceſſaries.

The meaneſt claſſes think themſelves entitled to the uſe of them. Enter the doors of the pooreſt mechanic, of the hardeſt labourer, their families would eſteem themſelves wretched indeed, if their tables were not ſupplied from America on the one ſide, and from Aſia on the other. Our plain anceſtors could provide their breakfaſt from the lands of their own farms; but their refined deſcendants procure it from the furtheſt extremities of the globe.

Let us not be deceived with ſpecious appearances. People are not to be reputed happy from the poſſeſſion of that which they ſtand in no need of; on the contrary, it often proves the very ſource of the keeneſt miſery. When deprived of it, they do not reflect on its inutility, but only on its deprivation.—Such is the conſtant track of human nature. Hence in fact ariſes an acceſſion of miſery to thoſe multitudes, that in the courſe of worldly viciſſitudes are doomed to taſte of the cup of calamity. The more they have been habituated to luxurioufneſs, the heavier they muſt feel the hand of adverſity; inſtead of taſting, they may truly be ſaid to drink the cup of calamity to its very laſt dregs.

Were the refinements imported from both the Indies unknown to us, we ſhould neither want nor wiſh for them; they that can afford to purchaſe them, would not be the worſe for their abſence; and ſuch as are unable, would not be tormented with the vexatious proſpect of what they cannot obtain; their deſires would not be fruſtrated, nor their pride be humbled.

Nature itſelf ſeemed to have ſet bounds to our cupidity, and to have confined men to their native climes by barriers apparently unſurmountable; teaching us by theſe tokens, that her general plan is, that every country ſhould be content with its own productions, and learn to make the moſt of thoſe bleſſings that are

peculiarly allotted to it, in the univerſal diſtribution of things.

Such is the ſtile of arguing uſed by ſpeculative philoſophers, againſt the commercial ſpirit that has for two centuries paſt been ſpreading itſelf gradually to every part of Europe.

How far they may be right in ſome of their aſſertions, would prove an inquiry ſuſceptible of much reaſoning on either ſide of the queſtion. They will not, however, deny, that even admitting the extenſion of commerce to its preſent ſtupendous height to be an evil, it were much wiſer to employ their talents in the educing what good they can out of it, than in labouring to put a ſtop to what can no longer be prevented.

But with all the deference that is due to men of philoſophic minds, commerce is certainly no evil. The celebrated ode of Horace, deſcribing the untameable reſtleſsneſs of the human breaſt, is but a beautiful rant, founded on a lively imagination, more attentive in the moment of compoſition to the dictates of fancy, than to the inveſtigation of truth.

Had Horace treated this matter in his cooler moments, he would probably have ſpoken quite a different language.——The world in his time would have afforded him ample cauſe to be perſuaded, that extenſiveneſs of communication is the ground-work of all ſalutary knowledge, as well as of commerce; and that to ſhut up people within the precincts of their own country, would at once annihilate the principal means of all kind of improvement.

What were the ſituation of the world, and of mankind, if trade and commerce had not come to their aſſiſtance! Let us look to thoſe countries where they have not yet entered, and compare them with thoſe where they flouriſh.—Need the difference be deſcribed? Is there a ſingle point either of natural or political conſideration, wherein theſe have not a manifeſt advantage over the former?

Commerce is the ſoul of human ſociety.—It has created nations where none would otherwiſe have exiſted; it has reared them to maturity; it has lifted them to the ſummit of proſperity, and has ſaved them in the day of diſtreſs.

Would Athens, would Carthage, or its parent Tyre, have ever made the ſplendid figure they did in former ages, without the help of commerce? Would Venice or Holland, in modern times, have arrived to the importance they once poſſeſſed, without that powerful auxiliary?

But without recurring to metaphor and amplification, commerce is indiſputably the ſource of the two moſt eſſential benefits to the community: it baniſhes idleneſs, and produces plenty; the ſecond is a neceſſary conſequence of the firſt. They who have travelled in various parts of Europe, and obſerved the aſpect of men and countries, will, if impartial, frankly own the different impreſſions they bore, in proportion as trade flouriſhed or was neglected.

To ſtrike the balance at once, let us caſt our eyes on Spain, by nature as beautiful a country as any in Europe; and upon Holland, formed, as it were, out of the refuſe of the elements. What a diſparity has commerce effected between both!—The firſt, in ſpite of natural advantages, is the ſeat of poverty and wretchedneſs: the ſecond is the land of plenty, and comfort both to itſelf and to others.

Commerce may be divided into two parts, domeſtic and foreign. Though certainly the latter may not in many caſes be of indiſpenſible neceſſity, yet, as the world ſtands conſtituted at the preſent day, that politician would have cauſe to rue it, who ſhould curtail any branch long eſtabliſhed in his country.

The connections univerſally ſettled between nations, require a continuation of the cauſes that firſt brought them acquainted. That primitive cauſe has almoſt every where been commerce. Through long intercourſe, habits of communication have been formed, which cannot be dropped without ſevering ſtates and people from each other. Every branch of commerce forms a link in this great chain of univerſal acquaintance; none, therefore, can be annulled, without looſening the bond of reciprocal union and friendſhip, and ſetting men at a greater diſtance from each other than they ſtood before.

Among the objections to the carrying on of foreign trade, the loſs of many a valuable life ſtands foremoſt. The variety of climates for which the human body is not by birth or conſtitution fitted, the unavoidable dangers of the ſeas: theſe, and other conſiderations needleſs to enumerate, ſeem to place the proſecution of commerce in a pernicious point of view.

But theſe objections, which may ſtrike at firſt ſight, ſoon vaniſh, when we conſider, that the multitudes employed in the navigating of ſhips muſt otherwiſe have periſhed for want, lived in miſery, or betaken themſelves to illegal courſes, in order to ſubſiſt; that thoſe who labour in the conſtruction of veſſels, as well as thoſe who furniſh them with their many appurtenances, amount to an immenſe claſs, and have their entire dependance on the former; and that, finally, the very exiſtence and production of the numerous individuals who lead, or contribute to the maintenance of a ſeafaring life, is wholly due to the eſtabliſhment of commerce.

Beſides

Beſides theſe motives, there are others of great force to incourage naval buſineſs. It is to ſome nations the very ſupport of liberty and independence. It is in this light a perpetual nurſery of men that are bred up for the protection and defence of their country: it inures them betimes to a contempt of dangers; it familiariſes them with hardſhips, and enables them to render the moſt effectual ſervices to the public in time of need.

Neither ſhould we forget the ſpirit of ingenuity and invention which it gives birth to beyond any other profeſſion. Mariners are in general, not only the boldeſt and moſt enterprifing, but alſo the moſt inventive of men: the frequent difficulties to which they are reduced in the courſe of the many adventures they go through, ſharpen their wits, and oblige them to ſearch out the means of extricating themſelves: hence they are fertile in contrivances, many of which having proved the means of reſcuing them from diſtreſſes at ſea, are found afterwards no leſs uſeful to people on land.

The truth is, that commerce and navigation are the very foundation of the national proſperity of ſome of the principal ſtates in Europe: to neglect them would be little leſs than treaſon to the public. Inſtead of leſſening they cannot therefore be too diligent in increaſing them by all practicable expedients. Such is the rivalſhip of trade, that every advantage is continually ſtudied, and immediately ſeized on the leaſt opening. In this univerſal competition it were unpardonable in thoſe who are at the head of affairs, tamely to permit their neighbours to outſtrip them.

The neglect of commerce would be attended with the moſt deſtructive conſequences. The moſt active and induſtrious parts of the community finding themſelves at a loſs for occupation at home, would, of courſe, ſeek it abroad; hence thoſe emigrations that depopulate a country much more effectually than war. This carries off, uſually, the ſupernumeraries, or the leaſt laborious members of the community; but the other drains it at once, by whole families, of thoſe uſeful multitudes of manufacturers, mechanics, and huſbandmen, that conſtitute the moſt eſſential parts of the body politic.

In proportion to this domeſtic decreaſe of the moſt valuable citizens, would the ſtrength of neighbours and rivals be augmented. The hiſtory of all nations ſhews what miſchiefs have been occaſioned by ſuch internal loſſes. The deſertion of the Flemings under the tyrannical government of Philip the Second, of Spain, and of the French during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, did their reſpective countries irreparable damage: it is felt in both to this day, and ought to be a leſſon, with how much attention the rulers of a ſtate ſhould guard againſt any meaſure tending to a diminution of the number of its inhabitants.

There is nothing that operates more forcibly in approximating different nations, and in creating a benevolent diſpoſition to each other, than a commercial correſpondence. The ties of mutual intereſt ſuperſede the moſt rooted prejudices, and create a ſpirit of toleration that, by degrees, enforces the rights of humanity, and opens the boſom to thoſe generous feelings that ſilence every unhappy motive of diſcord and inveteracy.

Commerce, in this reſpect, may be compared to literature; they both compoſe a republic, of which peace and unanimity among the members conſtituting each of them is the fundamental law. Country and religion are no conſiderations to debar them from exerciſing friendſhip and confidence towards each other: though retaining a due warmth of attachment to the nations of which they are ſubjects, they view themſelves in the light of citizens of a ſtill greater community; the rights of which are imprinted on every liberal mind, and muſt not be effaced by the partial motives that influence only the baſe and ſordid.

Thus, in whatever manner commerce is examined, it appears not only profitable to individuals, but equally uſeful and neceſſary for the intereſt of the public, and of human ſociety at large.

With all theſe motives of recommendation, and notwithſtanding the moſt cogent reaſons to beſtow upon it every poſſible encouragement, there are in this enlightened age ſome ſtates wherein it is treated with a ſlight and diſreſpect the more ſurpriſing, as the benefits they receive from it are of a nature to convince them, that, were it once to fail them, their honour and intereſt would be material ſufferers, and the power they have acquired, in a ſhort time fall out of their hands.

France, that formidable rival, whoſe enmity we have of late ſo fatally experienced, ſtands conſpicuouſly in this predicament. The government, it is true, favours commerce from political motives; but the ſpirit and genius of the nation itſelf inclines another way. Prejudices of long ſtanding are rootedly fixed in the minds of the better claſſes, and from them are diſſeminated among the inferior. A merchant is no reputable title in that country. Nothing but the emoluments it brings can render the calling ſupportable to thoſe who embrace it: it is taken up therefore with reluctance, and quitted with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, as ſoon as a decent competency has been attain-

ed. Such are, with few exceptions, the general ideas prevailing in France reſpecting commerce.

Nor is it in this kingdom alone that ſuch abſurd notions are current. In Spain, Italy, Germany, and other countries, the like infatuation reigns, and is productive of its natural effects, the neglect of trade, and the indigence of the lower claſſes.

That ſo pernicious a ſpirit ſhould ſubſiſt among the French is truly ſurpriſing, when we reflect how many of their ableſt writers have expoſed its evil conſequences with equal warmth and acuteneſs of reaſoning, and that every ſort of invitation is held out to thoſe who engage in trade.

But in defiance of reaſonings and encouragements, the buſineſs of a merchant ſtill continues on a footing of degradation; and no man will aſſume that character who bears that of a gentleman.

The ſmalleſt degree of impartiality muſt make them conſcious of the inconſiſtency of their conduct in theſe matters, when contraſted with their behaviour upon other occaſions.

With what face can a man object to the proſecution of buſineſs under the name of merchant, while he ſcruples not to exerciſe it under another denomination?

Whether a man ſells the merchandiſe which his ſhips have imported from Aleppo, Conſtantinople, or Cadiz, or whether he diſpoſes of the wood, wine, or corn, that grows upon his lands; where, in the eye of ſtrict ſenſe, is the difference, unleſs, indeed, in favour of him who acts with the moſt uprightneſs in his bargains?

But let not the pride of anceſtry ſoar above its due height. Let the numerous individuals nobly born, that are ſcattered over the face of Italy, Spain, France, and Germany, recollect with how much nicety and acuteneſs they calculate the price that every article of ſale upon their eſtates will fetch; how attentively they watch the riſe and fall of markets; how ready they are to take every kind of advantage; and then let them, if they can, undervalue a profeſſion which they exerciſe themſelves with ſo much care and diligence.

Were one inclined to enter into particulars, enough might be cited to ſhew with what circumſpection, and even narrowneſs of mind, many of theſe arrogant nobles conduct the buſineſs of their eſtates. In Germany and Italy, the latter eſpecially, numbers of them are hardly better than retailers of the produce of their lands. In Spain and France, they endeavour to deal more in the wholeſale; but their thirſt of gain, and ardour to make the moſt of every thing, of the French eſpecially, betrays them into a variety of artifices, no ways conſiſtent with that ſuperiority of character which they ſo ſtudiouſly affect.

Strange contradiction, that the ſame perſon who ſhall have received a conſiderable ſum from the diſpoſal of a plentiful vintage or harveſt, or from the fruitful growth of his orchard, ſhall diſdain to look upon another, who enriches himſelf by the ſale of ſilks or laces; as if it were intrinſically more reputable to receive money for what is gathered off the ſurface of the earth, than for what has been manufactured, and is ſold in a ſhop!

This antipathy to commerce goes then, it is plain, no further than to the mode of exerciſing it; that is to ſay, that in ſome articles it is reconcilable with the degree and honour of a gentleman, and in others it is diſreputable and degrading.

But the above examination ſhews this ſufficiently to be an imaginary diſtinction, founded on no real difference, and proceeding only from that arrogance and pride which prompt men, in whom they have been inculcated at an early period of life, to embrace every opportunity of exalting themſelves above thoſe whom they have been unjuſtly taught to undervalue.

[*To be continued.*]

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The two following Letters made their appearance near forty years ago in an obſcure periodical publication which did not obtain readers enough to preſerve its exiſtence more than three weeks. I believe they are nearly as ſcarce as MSS. and therefore I ſend them to furniſh an entertainment to the numerous readers of your Magazine.

I am yours, J. W.

Two LETTERS from M. RAPIN THOYRAS, about his HISTORY of ENGLAND, to JOHN BRIDGES, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq.

SIR,

I HAVE been informed, by a letter of Sir Andrew Fountain's, with what goodneſs and generoſity you have frankly offered him, for my uſe, every thing moſt curious which you have relating to the Hiſtory of England, in your extenſive and well-choſen library.

This is a very advantageous compliment

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to me, and a favour which I had no room to expect, becauſe I had not even the honour to be known to you; and therefore, ſir, I find myſelf indiſpenſibly obliged to teſtify my utmoſt gratitude for the ſame. I intreat you to allow me to accept your offer, with all thoſe juſt and ſincere ſentiments which I have of the obligation, and the freedom I from this time ſhall take of ranking myſelf among your moſt humble ſervants.

I am now writing a Hiſtory of England in French, for publication, and I doubt not but in England they will find in this undertaking a temerity highly blameable, becauſe they are hitherto ignorant of the end which I have propoſed.

I had no intention to write this Hiſtory for the Engliſh, who have ſo many helps beſides for their information in their own hiſtory. If I had entertained ſuch a thought, it would have certainly been extravagant. But I believed, that, at a time when the Engliſh monarchy diſtinguiſhes itſelf to ſo great advantage among the other powerful ſtates of Europe, foreign nations, who are not ſo well acquainted with the Engliſh language as they are with the French, would not be diſpleaſed to ſee by what ſteps this kingdom hath attained to that pitch of glory and grandeur to which it is now arrived. I even hope, that the Engliſh will not be diſſatiſfied that their hiſtory ſhould be more univerſally known among foreigners than it generally is: and I imagine they will perhaps reap ſome advantage from it.

It were to be wiſhed, that ſome perſon of ſuperior abilities had undertaken this taſk, which deſerves a better pen. Nevertheleſs, I have the vanity to believe, that I can contribute ſomething to the glory of the Engliſh nation in writing this Hiſtory, and thereby give a proof of the ſincere eſteem which I have for that nation, and at the ſame time acquit myſelf, to the utmoſt of my power, of the duties of that juſt gratitude which I and a great number of my countrymen owe them.

This is the ſole aim I have propoſed to myſelf; and I take the liberty, ſir, to intreat you to declare this to thoſe of your friends who may think it ſtrange that a man like me, unknown, and without any character in the world, ſhould have officiouſly intermeddled himſelf with the writing an Hiſtory which appears ſo far above the reach of a ſtranger; and give them to underſtand, that what ſeems moſt common to the Engliſh themſelves, is rare and precious to foreigners. I hope you'll be ſo good as to do me this kindneſs, in order to prevent as much as poſſible the bad impreſſions which the raſhneſs of my undertaking might occaſion in England.

As I am here ſituated in a place where I am deſtitute of all aſſiſtance, having no perſon whom I either could or can now conſult with regard to the difficulties of my work, I make no doubt but I have committed ſeveral miſtakes which I might have avoided, if I had had the happineſs to compile my Hiſtory at London, where I could not have wanted helps, as I can eaſily judge by the generous offer you have been pleaſed to make me. Mr. Rymer's Collection hath in ſome meaſure ſupplied this defect, and I have made the beſt uſe of it I poſſibly could—*.

I heartily wiſh I could find ſome opportunity, where I could give you ſome ſurer mark of my eſteem and gratitude. Nothing more remains for me, ſir, than to intreat you to allow me to make advantage of the obliging offer which you made on my behalf to Sir Andrew Fountain, by indulging me the freedom to correſpond with you, as far as your buſineſs will allow; and to conſult you with regard to ſome points of the Hiſtory of England, which my ignorance, and the want of helps, render difficult for me to diſcover: but this is what I could not have preſumed to have done, till you had granted me liberty. In the mean time I intreat you to be perſuaded, that I am, with all eſteem and reſpect poſſible,

Sir,

Wezel, 12 Nov. N. S. 1722. Your moſt humble and moſt obliged Servant, RAPIN THOYRAS.

If you will be ſo good as to honour me with a ſhort anſwer, pleaſe to direct to M. de Rapin, a French gentleman at Wezel.

Or elſe,

To Mr. Jacob Commelin, Merchant at Rotterdam, for Mr. de Rapin, at Wezel.

SIR,

I RECEIVED with a great deal of ſatisfaction your letter of the 27th of Nov. O. S. in which I found ſenſible marks of your generoſity to me, and of your diſpoſition in regard to the public, in being willing to contribute as much as you can, to render my Hiſtory of England leſs imperfect, by the good advices you give me. 'Tis true, I find

* The reſt of the ſentence is not tranſlated; but the original is, *En ayant fait mêmes des extracts dont il eſt parlé dans le main qui vient d'être publié, & que vous avez là ſans doute, je prendrai la liberté de vous en envoier la ſemaine prochaine un exemplaire en folio, qui eſt le ſeul que j'ay de douze ſeulement qui ont été tirées de ce format.*

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it not in my power to make advantage of any of them with regard to the firſt ages; becauſe the Hiſtory being ready to be put to the preſs, they will begin with the two firſt volumes, which I have not time to read over, and much leſs to make any alterations in them. But this is not the thing of the greateſt importance.

I intreat you, ſir, to allow me to give you here a general idea of the plan I have laid down to myſelf in compoſing this Hiſtory, which may ſerve in ſome meaſure to excuſe a part of the objections which may be raiſed againſt it in England.

I had no deſign to write for the Engliſh; that would have been a raſhneſs unpardonable in a foreigner: but my intention was to write for thoſe of other countries who know but little of the Engliſh language, and, in general, are but little acquainted with the Engliſh hiſtory. According to this principle, I thought I needed not confine myſelf to give an exact account of certain difficult, obſcure, or controverted paſſages in the Hiſtory of England, but a general and well-connected account of events, which might give foreigners the ſatisfaction of ſeeing by what ſteps the Engliſh monarchy has arrived to that pitch of glory it enjoys at this day.

This is my general plan; according to which, I am of opinion, I ſhould not trouble myſelf ſo much about particular as general ideas, as being properly the ſole or the principal thing which foreigners mind.

A foreigner (for example, a Frenchman) is not concerned to know if Arduiph was king of Northumberland, or Eaſt-Anglia, any more than an Engliſhman to know if Clovis III. king of France, was ſon or brother to his predeceſſor. Had I been to write for the Engliſh, I am verily perſuaded, that if I were poſſeſſed of all the qualifications neceſſary for an hiſtorian, it would have been impoſſible for me to have compiled my Hiſtory in any other place than London: but as I propoſed only to write for foreigners, I reckoned I might diſpenſe with ſeveral helps which can be met with in England only. So much for the firſt ages.

As to modern times, I have ſomewhat changed my method, by entering into a further detail of the matters which are beſt known.

I had no intention to write a compleat Hiſtory of the Church; that would have been a very long-winded piece of work, and above my abilities; but only to give an abridgment of it from time to time, to ſerve both as a connection to the civil hiſtory, and to give the reader a general account of the moſt remarkable occurrences relating to religion, in which I have followed Mezeray, who has met with general approbation. In this I had ſtill in view, as I ſaid already, not the Engliſh, but foreigners. By this you may judge, ſir, that, according to this plan, I had little occaſion for extraordinary helps to clear up thoſe obſcure or doubtful paſſages in the Hiſtory of England which are not of a manifeſt importance: for if I had had all the aſſiſtance poſſible, I ſhould not have been willing to enter into a circumſtantial detail of an infinite number of facts, which would not have anſwered my ſcheme.

I come now to divers articles in your letter, in which you have the goodneſs to recommend ſome authors to me, and to give me ſome advice. I declare, that, had I been in Mr. Rymer's place, I ſhould have ſuppreſſed ſeveral pieces which he has in his Collection, and rather inſerted ſeveral of thoſe at the end of the ſeventeenth volume. I hope you have received the copy of extracts which I had the honour to ſend you. A captain of a ſhip, to whom it was conſigned at Rotterdam, promiſed to deliver it ſafe into your hands.

I have had the help of the Hiſtories publiſhed by Camden, Savil, Gale, but not that of Twiſden. I made uſe of Uſher de Antiquitatibus, and Stillingfleet, Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and that of Mr. Collier. I had the Life of Alfred, by Aſſerius and Spelman; beſides William of Malmſbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Hoveden, Brompton, Matthew of Weſtminſter, Matthew Paris, and a number of others univerſally known, and which one cannot be without to compoſe a Hiſtory of England; but I had not Aſſerius with notes lately publiſhed, nor the MS. Liber Rubens. For the reign of king John, I uſed Speed's Chronicle, not knowing that the life of that king was wrote by another. As it is 12 or 13 years ſince I was employed about the reigns of John and Henry III. I frankly declare that I don't remember to have found any eſſential difference between the charters of theſe two kings. If there be any other material differences beſides thoſe which Mr. Tyrrel has inſerted between two crotchets, you will greatly oblige me in letting me know them; and, if it be worth the while, to cauſe the charter of Henry III. to be copied for me. 'Tis impoſſible for me to inform myſelf about it, becauſe the books I made uſe of being borrowed, I have returned them long ago. My Hiſtory contains a ſucciuct account of the differences between Anſelm, William Rufus, and Henry I. and for that I made uſe of Eadmer and Tyrrel's Hiſtory. I like Mr. Tyrrel's exactneſs very much; but he renders his Hiſtory very dry,

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by details and circumſtances which may be agreeable to the Engliſh, but cannot be ſo well ſuited to the taſte of foreigners.

'Tis true, that having with a great deal of care examined the Annals of queen Elizabeth's reign wrote by Camden, I thought I there evidently diſcovered a deſign formed to juſtify the queen of Scotland, in which he is ſtrongly oppoſed not only by Buchanan, but by Melvil, who had the leaſt intereſt to blacken the reputation of that princeſs. Not that I blame Camden, for being willing to juſtify Mary with reſpect to queen Elizabeth; but by endeavouring to make all her actions in Scotland appear innocent, he renders himſelf incapable to explain Elizabeth's policy as to that unfortunate queen; and in this I thought it not ſafe to follow him. I am perſuaded that Mary was guilty of divers faults and irregularities committed in Scotland, tho' Elizabeth had no manner of right to puniſh her for them; and in ſuppoſing her guilty of theſe faults, one clearly ſees how Elizabeth's policy knew how to draw advantage from them; but, ſuppoſing her innocent, deſtroys all the foundation of Elizabeth's conduct. I am not ignorant how difficult, or rather impoſſible a thing it is, to write the reign of Charles I. to every body's ſatisfaction. Every man is already pre-engaged to his party, and muſt find fault with the hiſtorian where he is not abſolutely of his opinion. As this is a matter of the greateſt delicacy, concerning which I deſire to ſay nothing but the truth, and diſengage myſelf from all prejudice, I intreat you, ſir, don't take it amiſs that I explain here my ſyſtem on that ſubject in a manner a little fuller than what you have in my printed Propoſals.

I believe that Charles I. in the firſt fifteen years of his reign, had formed projects very contrary to the conſtitution of the Engliſh government, and that he had conſiderably altered it during that time. That the parliament of the 3d November, 1640, at its opening, and in general, had very juſt and lawful deſigns, viz. to reſtore the government to its natural ſtate. I believe, that in that parliament there was a party, chiefly compoſed of Preſbyterians, who, under a pretext of favouring the general deſign of the parliament, puſh'd their views farther; and, being in correſpondence with the Scots, endeavoured to change the government of the church, which could not be done without making ſome alteration in the conſtitution of the civil government, and leſſening the king's power. In fact, Charles I. was too much attached to the church of England; on which account the Preſbyterians could expect nothing to their advantage, while the king continued. I likewiſe believe, that if the Preſbyterians and Scots had had leſs hatred againſt the church of England, the king might have been re-eſtabliſhed in a tolerable condition; but it unluckily happened, that the king relied too much on the diviſions in the parliament, and the Preſbyterians truſted too much to the neceſſity which they ſaw the king reduced to. This gave the Independents advantages, which they well knew how to improve. As to what relates to the eſtabliſhment of the Commonwealth of England after the death of Charles I. I own, I have not ſufficiently examined that affair to be able to fix my judgment. I believe, in general, that thoſe who helped to eſtabliſh that Commonwealth, were men of great abilities and excellent ſenſe; that ſome of them had right intentions, and for that reaſon Cromwell could not conform himſelf to them.

As to the times following, under the reign of Charles II. I believe the Engliſh run themſelves on the quite oppoſite rock, by receiving voluntarily, and contrary to all reaſon, thoſe maxims which had met with ſo much oppoſition under the preceding reign. The deſire of repairing the injury done to Charles I. had like to have reduced England to ſlavery, and nothing leſs than a kind of miracle was neceſſary to deliver it from that danger.

If you judge, ſir, that I am miſtaken with regard to any of the preceding articles, I ſhall be exceedingly obliged to you if you will give me your advice upon the ſubject; for I deſire no more than to be informed myſelf, and to ſpeak the truth, which I believe a foreigner may do with leſs prejudice and more certainty than an Engliſhman. Nevertheleſs I am not ſo unreaſonable as to deſire you to interrupt your buſineſs to anſwer this letter at length; I only intreat you to conſider, that as I come to the concluſion of this Hiſtory, one word from you is ſufficient to let me know your thoughts.

With regard to the word Weſſex, I ſhall have the honour to acquaint you, that I have already remarked what you tell me, viz. that they never ſay Weſſex, although they ſay Eſſex and Suſſex; and I am perſuaded that it is the harſhneſs of the pronunciation, Weſt-ſex, which is the reaſon of it. Wherefore this being no leſs harſh in French than in Engliſh, I preſumed I might make uſe of the word Weſſex in favour of thoſe who are not Engliſhmen, in order to avoid theſe terms, *the kingdom of the Weſtern Saxons*, or *Weſt Saxons*; which are very long, and return very often. But I ſhall make advantage

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of theſe obſervations, by making a note of your remark.

Nothing more remains for me, than to beg your pardon for the length of this letter, and to intreat you to aſcribe it to the perfect eſteem I have for you, which emboldens me to aſk your advice, and to declare myſelf very ſincerely,

Sir,

Wezel, 8 Jan. N. S. 1723. Yours, &c. THOYRAS RAPIN.

REMARKS concerning the SAVAGES of NORTH AMERICA. By Dr. B. FRANKLIN.

THE Indian men, when young, are hunters and warriors; when old, counſellors; for all their government is by the counſel or advice of the ſages; there is no force, there are no priſons, no officers to compel obedience, or inflict puniſhment. Hence they generally ſtudy oratory; the beſt ſpeaker having the moſt influence. The Indian women till the ground, dreſs the food, nurſe and bring up the children, and preſerve and hand down to poſterity the memory of public tranſactions. Theſe employments of men and women are accounted natural and honourable. Having few artificial wants, they have abundance of leiſure for improvement by converſation. Our laborious manner of life compared with theirs, they eſteem ſlaviſh and baſe; and the learning on which we value ourſelves, they regard as frivolous and uſeleſs.

Having frequent occaſions to hold public councils, they have acquired great order and decency in conducting them. The old men ſit in the foremoſt ranks, the warriors in the next, and the women and children in the hindmoſt. The buſineſs of the women is to take exact notice of what paſſes, imprint it in their memories, for they have no writing, and communicate it to their children. They are the records of the council, and they preſerve tradition of the ſtipulations in treaties a hundred years back; which when we compare with our writings, we always find exact. He that would ſpeak, riſes. The reſt obſerve a profound ſilence. When he has finiſhed, and ſits down, they leave him five or ſix minutes to recollect, that if he has omitted any thing he intended to ſay, or has any thing to add, he may riſe again, and deliver it. To interrupt another, even in common converſation, is reckoned highly indecent.

The politeneſs of theſe ſavages in converſation is, indeed, carried to exceſs; ſince it does not permit them to contradict or deny the truth of what is aſſerted in their preſence. By this means they indeed avoid diſputes; but then it becomes difficult to know their minds, or what impreſſion you make upon them. The miſſionaries who have attempted to convert them to chriſtianity, all complain of this as one of the great difficulties of their miſſion. The Indians bear with patience the truths of the goſpel explained to them, and give their uſual tokens of aſſent and approbation: you would think they were convinced. No ſuch matter. It is mere civility.

A Sweditſh miniſter having aſſembled the Chiefs of the Suſquehanah Indians, made a ſermon to them, acquainting them with the principal hiſtorical facts on which our religion is founded; ſuch as the fall of our firſt parents by eating an apple; the coming of Chriſt to repair the miſchief; his miracles and ſuffering, &c.—When he had finiſhed, an Indian Orator ſtood up to thank him. "What you "have told us," ſays he, "is all very good. "It is indeed bad to eat apples. It is better "to make them all into cider. We are "much obliged by your kindneſs in coming "ſo far, to tell us thoſe things which you "have heard from your mothers. In return, "I will tell you ſome of thoſe we have heard "from ours.

"In the beginning, our fathers had only "the fleſh of animals to ſubſiſt on; and if "their hunting was unſucceſsful, they were "ſtarving. Two of our young hunters "having killed a deer, made a fire in the "woods to broil ſome parts of it. When "they were about to ſatisfy their hunger, "they beheld a beautiful young woman "deſcend from the clouds, and ſeat herſelf "on that hill which you ſee yonder among "the Blue Mountains. They ſaid to each "other, It is a ſpirit that perhaps has ſmelt "our broiling veniſon, and wiſhes to eat of "it: let us offer ſome to her. They preſented her with the tongue: ſhe was "pleaſed with the taſte of it, and ſaid, Your "kindneſs ſhall be rewarded. Come to this "place after thirteen moons, and you ſhall "find ſomething that will be of great benefit "in nouriſhing you and your children to the "lateſt generations. They did ſo, and, to "their ſurpriſe, found plants they had never "ſeen before; but which, from that ancient "time, have been conſtantly cultivated "among us, to our great advantage. "Where her right hand had touched the "ground, they found maize; where her "left hand had touched it, they found kidney-"beans; and where her backſide had ſat "on it, they found tobacco." The good Miſſionary, diſguſted with this idle tale, ſaid,

"What

"what I delivered to you were facred truths; "but what you tell me is mere fable, fiction, "and falfehood." The Indian, offended, replied, "My brother, it feems your friends "have not done you juftice in your educa- "cation; they have not well inftructed you "in the rules of common civility. You faw "that we, who underftand and practife thofe "rules, believed all your ftories, why do you "refufe to believe ours."

When any of them come into our towns, our people are apt to crowd round them, gaze upon them, and incommode them where they defire to be private; this they eſteem great rudeneſs, and the effect of the want of inſtruction in the rules of civility and good manners. "We have," fay they, "as much curioſity as you, and when you "come into our towns, we wiſh for oppor- "tunities of looking at you; but for this "purpoſe we hide ourſelves behind buſhes "where you are to paſs, and never intrude "ourſelves into your company."

Their manner of entering one another's villages has likewiſe its rules. It is reckoned uncivil in travelling ſtrangers to enter a village abruptly, without giving notice of their approach. Therefore, as ſoon as they arrive within hearing, they ſtop and holla, remaining there till invited to enter. Two old men uſually come out to them and lead them in. There is in every village a vacant dwelling, called The Strangers Houſe. Here they are placed, while the old men go round from hut to hut, acquainting the inhabitants that ſtrangers are arrived, who are probably hungry and weary; and every one ſends them what he can ſpare of victuals, and ſkins to repoſe on. When the ſtrangers are refreſhed, pipes and tobacco are brought; and then, but not before, converſation begins, with enquiries who they are, whither bound, what news, &c. and it uſually ends with offers of ſervice if the ſtrangers have occaſion for guides, or any neceſſaries for continuing their journey; and nothing is expected for the entertainment.

The ſame hoſpitality, eſteemed among them as a principal virtue, is practiſed by private perſons; of which *Conrad Weiſer*, our interpreter, gave me the following inſtance: He had been naturalized among the Six Nations, and ſpoke well the Mohock language. In going through the Indian country, to carry a meſſage from our governor to the council at *Onondaga*, he called at the habitation of *Canaſſetego*, an old acquaintance, who embraced him, ſpread furs for him to ſit on, placed before him ſome boiled beans and veniſon, and mixed ſome rum and water for his drink. When he was well refreſhed, and had lit his pipe, Canaſſetego began to converſe with him; aſked how he had fared the many years ſince they had ſeen each other, whence he then came, what had occaſioned the journey, &c. Conrad anſwered all his queſtions; and when the diſcourſe began to flag, the Indian, to continue it, ſaid, "Con- "rad, you have lived long among the white "people, and know ſomething of their cuſ- "toms; I have been ſometimes at Albany, "and have obſerved, that once in ſeven days "they ſhut up their ſhops, and aſſemble all "in the great houſe; tell me what it is for. "—What do they do there?" "They meet "there," ſays Conrad, "to hear and learn "*good things*." "I do not doubt," ſays the Indian, "that they tell you ſo; they have "told me the ſame: but I doubt the truth "of what they ſay, and I will tell you my "reaſons. I went lately to Albany to ſell "my ſkins, and buy blankets, knives, pow- "der, rum, &c. You know I generally "uſed to deal with Hans Hanſon, but I was "a little inclined this time to try ſome other "merchants. However, I called firſt upon "Hans, and aſked him what he would give "for beaver. He ſaid, he could not give "more than four ſhillings a pound: "but," "ſays he, "I cannot talk on buſineſs now; this "is the day when we meet together to learn "*good things*, and I am going to the meeting." "So I thought to myſelf, ſince I cannot do "any buſineſs to day, I may as well go to "the meeting too, and I went with him.— "There ſtood up a man in black, and be- "gan to talk to the people very angrily. "I did not underſtand what he ſaid; but "perceiving that he looked much at me, "and at Hanſon, I imagined he was angry "at ſeeing me there; ſo I went out, ſat "down near the houſe, ſtruck fire, and lit "my pipe, waiting till the meeting ſhould "break up. I thought too, that the man had "mentioned ſomething of beaver, and I ſuſ- "pected it might be the ſubject of their "meeting. So when they came out I ac- "coſted my merchant, "Well, Hans," ſays I, "I hope you have agreed to give more than "four ſhillings a pound?" "No," ſays he, "I cannot give ſo much, I cannot give more "than three ſhillings and ſixpence." I "then ſpoke to ſeveral other dealers, but "they all ſung the ſame ſong, three and ſix- "pence, three and ſixpence. This made it "clear to me that my ſuſpicion was right; "and that whatever they pretended of meet- "ing to learn *good things*, the real purpoſe "was to conſult how to cheat Indians in "the price of beaver. Conſider but a little, "Conrad, and you muſt be of my opinion. "If they meet ſo often to learn *good things*, "they certainly would have learned ſome "before this time. But they are ſtill igno- "rant. You know our practice. If a white "man,

" man, in travelling through our country, " enters one of our cabins, we all treat him " as I treat you; we dry him if he is wet, " we warm him if he is cold, and give him " meat and drink, that he may allay his " thirſt and hunger; and we ſpread ſoft furs " for him to reſt and ſleep on: We demand " nothing in return *. But if I go into a " white man's houſe at Albany, and aſk for " victuals and drink, they ſay, Where is your " money? And if I have none, they ſay, " Get out, you Indian dog." You ſee they " have not yet learned thoſe little *good things* " that we need no meeting to be inſtructed " in, becauſe our mothers taught them to us " when we were children; and therefore it " is impoſſible their meetings ſhould be, as " they ſay, for any ſuch purpoſe, or have " any ſuch effect: they are only to contrive " *the cheating of Indians in the price of beaver.*"

In the Sixth Volume of *Medical Obſervations and Enquiries* juſt publiſhed, are ſome Remarks by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, on the Complaint commonly known by the Name of the Sick Head Ach. After treating of the Symptoms and Cauſes of this Diſorder, and the Medical Preſcriptions proper for it, the Doctor proceeds to the following OBSERVATIONS on DIET in general.

IT is not ſolely with a view to the cure of the ſick head-ach, of which I have been treating, that I wiſh to offer ſome general reflections on the dietetic part of medicine, and to point out the neceſſary reſtrictions in order to its cure, but likewiſe, as they may be of ſome importance in the management of many other chronic and anomalous diſeaſes, as well as for the preſervation of health in general.

Nothing is of ſo much conſequence to invalids, and the more delicate of both ſexes, as attention to quantity.—There are many people who ſeem to be poſſeſſed of ſuch powers of digeſtion as to be under no reſtraints on that account, and who never feel themſelves incommoded either with quantity or the moſt heterogeneous qualities of their food.—They riſe from the moſt plentiful mixed and rich repaſts, without any kind of apparent uneaſineſs. But this is not the caſe with the generality. They are affected with uneaſineſs, ſome in one way, ſome another, by the unnatural load. And how often do we hear ſuch complaining of the ill effects of this or that particular kind of diet, when, perhaps, their ſufferings ariſe from the quantity of all, rather than the diſagreement of any!

It demands attention to obſerve that juſt medium, and no leſs reſolution to keep to it, which the ſtomach invariably points out in reſpect to quantity. The *how much* muſt be determined by every individual; and thoſe who are happy enough to abſtain at the firſt ſenſation of ſatiety, have made great progreſs in the art of maintaining ſuch a command of appetite, as, under moſt chronic indiſpoſitions, is one of the greateſt aids of recovery, and, in health, is one of the ſureſt preſervatives againſt them.

It is a doctrine, however trite and familiar, which cannot be too ſtrongly inculcated; as a neglect of this attention to the quantity of food proportioned to the neceſſity of each individual is ſooner or later followed with the moſt ſerious conſequences. To the ſtrong and robuſt, inflammatory diſeaſes happen, and all ſuch as proceed from plenitude and acrimony combined, as the gout, and many other chronic indiſpoſitions. To the more tender and delicate, it is the parent of a numerous progeny of diſtempers affecting both body and mind: there is ſcarcely a malady that can be named, which either does not originate from this neglect of diet, or is not increaſed by it, till the diſeaſe at length bids defiance even to temperance itſelf and all preſcription.

What renders this attention to invalids of this order ſtill the more neceſſary is, that they are often ſubject to a falſe appetite, to a craving that does not ariſe from the demands of health, but from the morbid piquancy of the juices in the ſtomach, which prompts them to eat more, and more frequently than nature requires: whence it happens that ſuch people are often diſpoſed to take in much more than can be digeſted; to devour their food, rather than eat it; by which means their ſufferings are increaſed, the diſeaſe gains ground,

* It is remarkable, that in all ages and countries hoſpitality has been allowed as the virtue of thoſe whom the civilized were pleaſed to call barbarians. The Greeks celebrated the Scythians for it; the Saracens poſſeſſed it eminently; and it is to this day the reigning virtue of the wild Arabs. St. Paul too, in the relation of his voyage, and ſhipwreck on the iſland of Melita, ſays, " The barbarous people ſhewed us no little kindneſs; for they kindled a " fire, and received us every one, becauſe of the preſent rain, and becauſe of the cold."

defeats every purpoſe of the phyſician, and leads them into ſome permanent and incurable malady.

And ſhould the patients have admitted an opinion (and ſuch an opinion occurs but too often) that their recovery will be aided by taking in a greater ſhare of food, their miſfortune is compleat. Theſe are not ideal traits in the hiſtory of the ſick; they are known to be but too true by every phyſician of obſervation; and they cannot be mentioned too often, or with too much fervency, for the ſake of thoſe who are liable to become the victims of appetite or inattention.

Early habits of ſelf-command are of the utmoſt benefit to all; and even thoſe who do not feel any immediate diſtreſs from the utmoſt repletion at preſent, would find it their intereſt to be moderate and diſcreet.

The cuſtoms of countries, in reſpect to meals, are different. Breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper, have been, in this country, habitual. Suppers, at preſent, are diſcouraged among the affluent; and exceſſive ones, ſuch as have been in uſe among our anceſtors, very probably with good reaſon; yet there are ſome conſtitutions to which this practice may not be beneficial: two very moderate meals, at a ſuitable diſtance, may perhaps be digeſted with much more eaſe than one full meal, and be made more conſiſtent with the duties of life in various ſituations. From obſervation I am led to ſuſpect, when people aſſure us they eat no ſupper, that it would be better for them if they did, than to oppreſs nature with a cumbrous load, that may be much more detrimental.

The general breakfaſt of people, from the higheſt to the loweſt, is tea, coffee, or chocolate. I ſay general, becauſe there are many exceptions; ſome for one reaſon, ſome for others, making choice of other ſubſtitutes, as their inclinations or opinions guide them.

To the articles I have mentioned, bread of ſome kind, with more or leſs butter and ſugar, are commonly joined to make up the meal. We are often aſked, and not improperly, what our opinion is of theſe articles reſpectively, in reſpect to their being more or leſs wholeſome? Perhaps the moſt pertinent anſwer in common would be that which is reported of the late Dr. Mandeville, of famous memory, who being often the convivial gueſt (I think it was) of one of the firſt Earls of Macclesfield, was frequently interrogated on the ſubject of diet: Doctor, is this wholeſome? Does your Lordſhip like it? Yes. Does it agree with your Lordſhip? Yes. Why then it is wholeſome.

Perhaps this is the beſt direction that can be given, provided we can caution the enquirer againſt the *too much*.

From many inconteſtible proofs that butter in conſiderable quantities is injurious, it is leſs uſed in many families. It is found, by many, to be very difficult of digeſtion, eſpecially when toaſted before the fire, or fried, as well as in ſauces. Many people, apparently robuſt, and whoſe organs of digeſtion are ſtrong, often find themſelves much diſordered by large quantities of butter. Nothing more ſpeedily and effectually gives the ſick head-ach, and ſometimes within a very few hours. After breakfaſt, if much toaſt and butter has been uſed, it begins with a ſingular kind of glimmering in the ſight; objects ſwiftly changing their apparent poſition, ſurrounded with luminous angles, like thoſe of a fortification. Giddineſs comes on, head-ach, and ſickneſs. An emetic and warm water ſoon waſh off the offending matter, and remove theſe diſorders. Theſe are circumſtances that often happen to people who are inattentive to the quantity of butter they eat at breakfaſt, and which are very often attempted to be cured by very different remedies, and improper ones. A ſudden giddineſs, let it ariſe from what cauſe it may, and it ariſes oftener, I believe, from ſome diſorder in the ſtomach than from all other cauſes put together, is a ſufficient motive to call the ſurgeon, who muſt have a large ſhare of diſintereſtedneſs and ſkill, not to be compelled to bleed the patient, ſometimes under circumſtances that do not admit of it with impunity.

A moderate quantity of freſh butter with bread expoſed as little to the fire as poſſible, or not at all, but uſed cold, appears to me to be wholeſome; it is capable of becoming, with the other aliments, as ſoft and inoffenſive chyle, perhaps, as any part of diet.

The ſame thing may, perhaps, be ſaid of coffee as of tea; the heat, the ſtrength, and the quantity, make it unwholeſome or otherwiſe. There are nations who almoſt live upon it, as others do on tea; amongſt neither do we meet with diſeaſes that can juſtly be aſcribed to theſe ingredients in the common courſe of living.

Chocolate may ſeem to require more conſideration. It is, as we all know, the fruit of a tree growing in the Weſt Indies, ground into a paſte with other ingredients, and ſerves as repaſt to multitudes of people of all conditions. It has not been obſerved, I believe, that thoſe who, in this manner, make chocolate a part of their food, are ſubject to any particular diſtempers. It may be conſidered, therefore, as a wholeſome kind of breakfaſt to thoſe who like it, and with whom it agrees. It is of an unctuous nature, therefore little or no butter ſhould be uſed with it. Were it commonly made thinner than is the

general practice, and a large proportion of milk added, it would ſeem to be much more proper for common uſe, than as it is generally ſerved up at preſent.

To all theſe ſugar is for the moſt part a neceſſary addition; and, perhaps, much depends on the quantity of this addition, whether they are to be ſtyled wholeſome or otherwiſe. Nothing is more common than to hear perſons complaining of the heart-burn after breakfaſt, aſcribing it to the tea, or the other articles they have been drinking. The liquors themſelves have no ſhare, or very little, in producing this complaint. It ariſes from the bread, the butter, the ſugar, in conjunction; and is a proof that more of ſome of theſe, or all of them together, has been taken than the ſtomach could digeſt: and this circumſtance ought to be a ſtanding monitor againſt exceſs in quantity, even of things deemed the moſt inoffenſive.

Coffee, perhaps, is an exception to what was ſaid above, that the liquors themſelves have little or no ſhare in producing the heart-burn. Coffee made ſweet ſeldom fails to produce it; and it would be right to uſe as little ſugar with it as poſſible.

The effects of improper conduct in reſpect to thoſe things which now conſtitute our breakfaſts, are of little conſequence, compared with thoſe which ariſe from the well-covered table at noon. The indulgences of breakfaſts ſupply but very few materials for deſtruction. The repeated exceſſes at dinner are ſerious affairs.—It has been thought, that more people ſuffer by hard drinking, than immoderate eating. My obſervation leads me to take the oppoſite ſide. At preſent, indeed, the former practice is generally baniſhed to the vulgar; but whilſt it prevailed to the utmoſt, it ſeems to me that more were injured by exceſs of diet, than of drinking. But leaving this to other enquirers, I haſte to a few obſervations on a ſubject very intereſting to the generality of mankind.

Though I think the quantity of food is a matter principally to be regarded, yet the quality is not a matter of indifference. I am not to be ranked among the robuſt and athletic; perhaps I am a good deal below the middle point of general ſtrength.

It was neceſſary for me to obſerve ſome management in reſpect to my own health, and to attend to the *jejunia* and *lodentia*, yet without adopting it as a rule, that others ought to live as I found was moſt conſiſtent with my ſtrength and ability. A great part of my life has been ſpent amongſt the infirm and invalid: it was eaſy, it was neceſſary to obſerve what kind of diet, what kind of conduct was proper to be attended to by the generality. From this ſource I have endeavoured to draw inſtruction; and for the benefit of ſuch, theſe reflections are offered.

If we look into the hiſtory of mankind inhabiting the different parts of the globe, ſo far as we are acquainted with it, we ſhall find that different nations ſubſiſt on kinds of diet very different from each other; yet all enjoy a degree of health that is competent to their duties in life in the countries they inhabit. A great part of the Eaſtern world is principally ſubſiſted by rice and vegetables.—Many countries live upon fiſh; others on a mixed diet, partly animal, partly vegetable. Some have no fermented liquors, others uſe none elſe. Yet all, compared with each other in the ſame community, are healthy. The Author of Nature has ſo formed us, and conſtructed the organs of digeſtion, that we can gradually accommodate ourſelves to every ſpecies of aliment;—live on rice, on vegetables, on animal food ſolely or mixed with vegetables, without ſuffering injury. No kind of food hurts us; we are capable of being accuſtomed to every thing; but this is not the caſe in regard to quantity. Nature, by degrees, may be accuſtomed to ſubdue and change into nutriment almoſt every part of the creation that is produced; but to quantity ſhe yields: if there is not ſufficient, decay enſues; if too much is uſed, fatal oppreſſion.

One of the firſt articles of diet I ſhall mention, is bread; and that only to ſay, that to digeſt it properly, if taken in conſiderable quantities, very ſtrong organs are requiſite. The huſbandman and labourer find no difficulties in this reſpect; but to many others this is not the caſe. In weak ſtomachs, a large proportion of bread is indigeſtible; it turns ſour, produces the heart-burn, flatulencies, and interrupts the perfect concoction of every thing elſe. This is not owing to any ſuppoſed adulteration in common; nor do I believe bread is adulterated to ſuch degree as many apprehend; but to its own nature, which requires organs of a certain ſtrength to aſſimilate it properly; and if not ſo aſſimilated, it happens, as in many other caſes, the corruption of what is good makes it the worſt of all others.

On this principle I have endeavoured to inculcate the neceſſity of paying much attention to this capital article of diet to valetudinaries in general; never to abſtain from it wholly, but to uſe it with moderation; to conſider it as one of thoſe things which, ſparingly uſed, was extremely neceſſary and beneficial; if otherwiſe, the fruitful ſource of many complaints, which were little ſuſpected to ariſe from this cauſe.

In

In this country, animal food of one kind or another conſtitutes the chief part of our nouriſhment. That there are ſome kinds of more eaſy, ſome of harder digeſtion than others, is well known to every body. Yet I am inclined to think, there is ſcarcely any part of animal diet in uſe, that would not occaſionally be made to agree, that is, to be digeſted without much difficulty, if we were full as anxious in reſpect to exceſs of quantity, as the unſuitableneſs of the kind; at leaſt this opinion correſponds with my own obſervation and experience. If a perſon eats as much of ham, ſalted beef or bacon, as he ought to do of fiſh or of chicken, he may ſuffer by it.

The article of pudding, on an Engliſh table, is an affair of conſequence. After a plentiful dinner of animal food, rich ſweet puddings, deſſerts, or even fruit, ſeem a very unnatural and improper addition; more eſpecially if the puddings are baked: for a little butter, long expoſed to the heat of an oven, becomes, oftentimes, a cauſe of much ſuffering.

Of vegetables it will be neceſſary to ſay ſomething. The rule in general is, to appeal to what beſt agrees, in this reſpect, with each particular conſtitution. I have only one ſhort caution to give on this head.——Thoſe who think it neceſſary to pay any attention to their health at table, ſhould take care that the quantity of bread, and of meat, and of puddings and of greens, ſhould not compoſe each of them a meal, as if ſome were only thrown in to make weight; but carefully to obſerve that the ſum of all together do not exceed due bounds, or incroach upon the firſt feelings of ſatiety.

In reſpect to fruit, I apprehend it is a moſt injurious practice to eat it, as is generally done, after a plentiful meal. There are ſome people who may be happy enough not to feel themſelves incommoded by any quantity they can take; but this is not the caſe with the generality, to whom I appeal for the proof of this aſſertion.

Fruit was given us for uſe, as well as pleaſure; to contribute to our health, not to hurt it. The forenoon ſeems, of all others, the moſt ſuitable ſeaſon, unleſs it is taken inſtead of a meal. This I believe is the cuſtom in many parts of the world, and ſeems moſt conſiſtent with health and right reaſon. This, and another cuſtom which I believe prevails in France, I ſhould be glad to ſee introduced into England more generally, for ſome families have long been in the practice of it; which is, to drink what may be neceſſary, what health or inclination requires, during the repaſt, and then to diſmiſs the bottle entirely.

It might ſeem not improper, in this place, to mention my opinion of the different kinds of liquors, reſpecting their comparative advantages.

The leſſer quantity of fermented liquors we accuſtom ourſelves to, the better.

To abſtain from ſpirits of every kind, however diluted, as much as may be.

Where mild, well-brewed beer agrees, to keep it, as beverage.

Where water does not diſagree, to value the privilege, and continue it.

In reſpect to wine, cuſtom, for the moſt part, will decide. The leſs the exceſs in quantity, the more conſiſtent with health and long life.

Punch is a favourite with many; if weak, in hot bilious conſtitutions, when naturally ſo, or which become ſuch by a long reſidence in warm climates, it ſeems not to be an unwholeſome compoſition. Like what has been ſaid of diet in general, ſo likewiſe it may be added in reſpect to liquors: it is the quantity, in common, that does more harm than the kind; and people, eſpecially in the fore part of life, cannot be too ſolicitous to ſhun the firſt temptations to the love of ſpirituous liquors.

There is another repaſt which, ſince the introduction of tea, is become a kind of neceſſary of life, and as much expected in every family as the other uſual meals themſelves. It may not, perhaps, be wholly improper to ſuggeſt ſome conſiderations reſpecting the uſe of tea and coffee after dinner. If we may judge from various circumſtances, from the time of dinner digeſtion is performing during the courſe of ſeveral hours. This operation requires labour and time in performing it, more or leſs, in proportion to the quantity of food taken in, and the powers of digeſtion. Much food taken into a weak ſtomach requires a greater length of time, if it is digeſted at all, than where leſs has been received.

Whilſt that power, which we call nature, is performing this taſk, a ſecond is added, which, though of a lighter quality, adds to the quantity, and, as it muſt be aſſimilated to the chyle now forming, is an additional burthen. To the robuſt this may appear trifling; it is not felt. But to thoſe who may be ſaid to be barely not valetudinary, it is a matter of ſome conſequence.

It is thought by many that tea aſſiſts digeſtion, by the additional ſtimulus of its quantity; it may excite the ſtomach and duodenum to paſs the digeſting food ſooner than they otherwiſe would have done, and ſooner than the chyle is properly elaborated;—it may perhaps aſſiſt in carrying off flatulency and the food together. This, at leaſt, is my opinion of it; and I therefore think the ſub-

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jects of whom I have been ſpeaking, ought to drink either tea or coffee with great moderation; never to make it ſweet, coffee eſpecially; and to eat with it as ſeldom as poſſible. For either ſweet cakes, cakes of any kind, or butter in any proportion, rather retard digeſtion than promote it. The only proper time to drink either tea or coffee, or any ſuch beverage, with ſafety or advantage, is to take it as ſoon after dinner as poſſible, and inſtead of ſitting down to the bottle.—This is one of thoſe cuſtoms which, perhaps, might be adopted by us with fewer diſadvantages than many of the faſhions we receive from our neighbours. As on the due performance of digeſtion depends much of our health, eaſe, and proſpect of longevity: ſo we ought moſt ſtudiouſly to avoid every thing that has a probable chance of interrupting it.

I have proviſionally recommended ſuppers to the objects of theſe remarks; as thinking that nature can effect that eaſily at twice, which at once would cauſe ſome degree of diſtreſs. I have had occaſion to remark to you, that the robuſt are not perfectly ſecure from the dangerous effects of a full meal.—Apoplexies, perhaps, proceed more frequently from this cauſe, than all the reſt put together. If perſons feel no injury from eating twice a day, neither from a meal ſufficient to ſerve the purpoſes of health taken at once, let them perſevere in the practice. Experience, cautiouſly attended to, is moſt certainly the beſt guide. From one cauſe or another, the practice appears to increaſe of abſtaining from ſuppers entirely, and is rather to be encouraged in the general; for thoſe who have but little command over themſelves at dinner, ought not to have the farther temptation to exceed what is right at a ſecond meal. Where diſcretion prevails, and eſpecially in perſons of buſineſs where attention is required, the plan I have propoſed would ſeem more proper, to divide the meals; eſpecially ſuch whoſe occupations require the full and immediate exerciſe of every faculty.

To deſcribe in detail what would be proper for the purpoſe, belongs not to this place. I will only mention, that the leſs it is in quantity, and the lighter in kind, the better. Many of the perſons I have deſcribed, will not bear liquid ſuppers ſo well as ſolids. Indeed the volume hurts them as much as any thing. Broth, gruel, panada, and the like, ſeldom are eaſy to them, and ſeem to diſagree, by becoming flatulent and oppreſſive.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The ACADEMIC. No. II.

Ne pueri, ne tanta animis aſſueſcite bella,
Neu patriæ validas in viſcera vertite vires. VIRG.

A SPIRIT of enquiry and curioſity is the direct road to knowledge. Whatever engages our ſtudy and attention, however inconſiderable in itſelf, ſtill helps to enlarge our conceptions. It is not merely from the extent of our reading that depth of erudition is to be acquired; but our improvement is promoted rather by the ideas which we form, and the concluſions which we draw from thence. Hence ariſe the advantages peculiar to the ſtudy of hiſtory; for, having thereby laid before us as well the erroneous maxims by which nations or individuals have been hurried into ruin, as thoſe wiſer foundations on which they have built the ſuperſtructure of happineſs and proſperity, we are led unawares to form ſome plan for avoiding in our own conduct what has been ſo ruinous in theirs, and for making a proper uſe of thoſe means whoſe ſucceſs has been already experienced.

Thus much premiſed, it will be no matter of ſurpriſe, if, after lately peruſing the incidents of that memorable æra in our hiſtory when the din of war reſounded in every quarter of this iſland, and the intrigues of a dark politician brought the head of Majeſty to the block, I have formed ſome idea of the juſtice or injuſtice of the meaſures of the parties, and have juſtified the one, and condemned the other. Neither, however, has been totally deſtitute of defendants, and even the pen of a Milton has been engaged in apologizing for the regicides: it may, therefore, be neither unentertaining nor foreign to the purpoſe of this paper, to take a candid view of the arguments adduced by each in ſupport of their ſeveral pretenſions; and if our favour ſhall preponderate on the ſide of royalty, and reflect on the conduct of its opponents, let not malicious prejudice charge us with a ſervile adulation to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment of our government, nor with a renunciation of the character we profeſs to ſupport. Let theſe juvenile effuſions be conſidered, as they really are, the effuſions of impartiality and reaſon.

In order to form a right judgment of this intricate and diſtant affair, it will be neceſſary to take a general ſurvey of collateral circumſtances, of the rules which the predeceſ-

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fors of the unhappy Charles had obſerved in their adminiſtration, and of the ſentiments by which his ſubjects were generally influenced. The happy tyranny of Elizabeth had defeated the overt violence of foreign foes, and the machinations of domeſtic faction: the repreſentatives of the people, though in this reign they made higher advances to independence than had been formerly attempted, partly indulging the tenderneſs of her ſex, partly terrified by her inexorable ſeverity, tacitly yielded to her dictates, and even endured her inſults, when by her miniſters ſhe reproached them with ignorance, with a ſilent ſubmiſſion.—The limits of the diſtinct branches of the conſtitution as yet remained to be defined, and the bounds of the prerogative were, perhaps, equally unknown to King and ſubjects; the people therefore willingly acquieſced in the moſt unwarrantable exertions of it, and dreaded to diſpute what had been handed down uncontroverted through ſeveral centuries. The Engliſh monarchy ſeemed altogether abſolute, and its authority little more circumſcribed than that of an Eaſtern deſpot.

In the ſubſequent reign, when another family aſſumed the reins of government, the ſame arbitrary meaſures were ſtill purſued, though with greater oppoſition, and the ſame exalted ideas of the regal power entertained.

In the mean time, a ſpirit of liberty and of enquiry began to dawn among the people, and gathered ſtrength apace; they were reſolved fully to inveſtigate the maxims by which the conduct of their anceſtors had been directed, and refuſed ſervilely to imitate the copy that was left them. Conſidering the original equality of mankind, they thought it altogether unjuſt and unreaſonable, that a cruel tyrant ſhould imperiouſly diſpoſe the wills and affections of a multitude of his fellow-creatures; and as they were ſtill more enflamed againſt the court by the haughty inſolence of the Duke of Buckingham, they were naturally incited to call in queſtion the legality of its meaſures. Little ſatisfied with confining their enquiries and their endeavours to their own times, they propoſed to render the Crown incapable of oppreſſing their poſterity, which might be leſs diſpoſed to oppoſe it. Theſe views, when ſeconded by a parliament remarkable for uncommon abilities, and ſupported by men of the deepeſt knowledge and profoundeſt judgement, by the experience of a Pym, the courage of a Hampden, and the artifices of a Vane, began to operate early in Charles's reign: and a grant of the neceſſary ſupplies was always refuſed, but when the price of ſome valuable conceſſion from the Crown.

Unhappily for Charles, he had imbibed the loftieſt ideas of the rights of Princes, and had been taught, as well by the example as the precepts of his father, to conſider the extent of his prerogative as boundleſs; and ever ſhuddered at the thought of leaving an impaired authority to his ſucceſſors. Actuated by theſe principles, he was determined, and indeed obliged, to exert every latent power, and claim every dormant privilege, to defray the neceſſary expences of government and of majeſty; and burthened his people with every impoſition that was likely to be productive, provided it could be juſtified by the example of his predeceſſors. Theſe impoſitions, though formerly implicitly ſubmitted to, yet, in this æra of refinement and of liberty, were objected to as illegal: and in the affair of ſhip-money, the celebrated Hampden, alone and unſupported, ſtood the conteſt with Government, and braved with unparalleled fortitude the terrors of ſupreme authority, and the menaces of power.—Though a ſentence was procured in favour of the Crown, by the corruption and ſervile complaiſance of the judges, yet the danger of perſiſting in theſe meaſures was ſufficiently conſpicuous, and their illegality manifeſtly evident.

Charles, therefore, was reduced to an unhappy dilemma; he muſt either depart from his undoubted rights, and renounce ſome of thoſe extenſive powers which every preceding monarch had poſſeſſed, and which were ratified by the ſanction of cuſtom and time immemorial, or ſupport his authority by means evidently illegal, and ſuch as were exclaimed againſt by every order of mankind. Should he embrace the former alternative, he always conſidered it as a prelude to the aboliſhing of monarchy and epiſcopacy; and deemed it the higheſt impiety to ſacrifice to the rage of popular fury and inconſtancy the ſacred privileges of his anceſtors, and to preclude his deſcendants from the enjoyment of that which in juſtice appertained to them. Should the latter be thought more eligible, a civil war might probably be the conſequence, at leaſt animoſities between him and his parliament.

Charles had neither vigour ſufficient for the execution of the latter meaſure, nor flexibility enough for a graceful admiſſion of the former. However, as his actions conſtantly centered in the good of his ſubjects, and the natural humanity of his diſpoſition ever prompted him rather to conſult their happineſs than his own grandeur, he was at length induced to ſacrifice a part of his prerogative for the ſake of his people. The courts of ſtar-chamber and high commiſſion had long been complained of, and perhaps with reaſon, as courts which covered the higheſt oppreſſion and injuſtice under the ſpecious appearance of law and equity; and the abolition of them

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was looked upon as a neceſſary preparative to the completion of the great work in hand. Conſcious of the iniquity of the proceedings of theſe oppreſſive courts, and convinced that the heavy fines and impriſonments impoſed by their authority, were deſtructive of the natural rights of mankind, Charles conſented to their annihilation; and great progreſs ſeemed to be made in the eſtabliſhment of equal liberty. A bill of rights was at length obtained, and the freedom of the ſubject was generally thought to reſt on a firm baſis — Hitherto the conduct of both parties was laudable; every thing neceſſary for the ſettlement of the conſtitution now ſeemed to be conceded; and every impartial obſerver, and man of ſound judgment, thought the authority of the Crown perhaps too much limited, and the perſon and property of the ſubject at leaſt ſufficiently ſecured.

A detail of this complicated affair being of too great a length to be contained in a ſingle ſheet, I beg leave to defer it for the preſent, and reſume it in my next.

Oxford, REMUS.
July 5, 1784.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from VIRGINIA.

"The following romantic and melancholy affair happened in a Village near this place, "and has been much talked of."

THE FALSE FRIEND.

A YOUNG Gentleman, the ſon of an attorney, had conceived a violent paſſion for the daughter of an eminent planter, at ſome diſtance from the place of his reſidence, and found means to make her acquainted with it. But on account of the diſparity of their circumſtances, he was refuſed. An accident, however, ſome time after brought them together at the houſe of a friend of the lady; when the gentleman ſo far prevailed as to be admitted on the terms of her lover; and they continued to ſee each other privately for ſeveral months. But at this time Mr. —— being diſappointed in regard to fortune, it was judged proper for them to ſeparate till his affairs ſhould take a more favourable turn, when the match might be propoſed to the lady's friends with ſome proſpect of ſucceſs. Their *confidante* was ſtill their friend. They correſponded under the fictitious ſignatures of *Henry* and *Delia* to prevent detection; and their friend, whom, agreeable to their romantic plan, they called *Juliana*, was their female Mercury. As Henry of courſe was frequently at Juliana's houſe, it was thought proper, the better to cover their deſign, that he ſhould paſs for that lady's lover; and this was univerſally believed to be the caſe. As Henry's circumſtances and expectations, though inferior to thoſe of his miſtreſs, were at leaſt equal to Juliana's, the latter conceived the perfidious deſign of making him her lover in reality. To effect this, ſhe endeavoured, by indiſcreet inſinuations, to prejudice him againſt the object of his love; hinted the little likelihood there appeared of ſuch an union taking place, and how much happier marriages were likely to be where there was a greater parity of fortunes. Her endeavours however were fruitleſs. He ſaw through the artifice; and the diſcovery pained him the more, as he doubted not but ſhe would uſe the ſame arts with his Delia, whom he could now neither caution againſt her, or, even if he could, her confidence in her was ſo great, that ſhe would not believe it. With Delia therefore ſhe was ſucceſsful. Inſtigated by revenge, by the falſeſt and baſeſt ſuggeſtions, ſhe effectually detached her from him, and it was not long after that ſhe gave her hand to one of Juliana's relations. The news reached the unhappy Henry.—Unable to bear the thought of her being poſſeſſed by another, in diſtraction and deſpair, he ſeized two loaded piſtols, and ruſhing to the houſe which contained the pair who had that morning been wedded, he drove the contents of one of them through his Delia's heart, and the other through his own. —The perfidious Juliana, ſo far from being affected, ſeemed to triumph in their fate. The hapleſs lovers are univerſally pitied: but ſhe, though the law cannot touch her, is held in execration, and is now preparing to remove to ſome diſtant place where her crime is not known, to avoid the inſults which ſhe conſtantly and juſtly receives.

☞ The above narrative we are aſſured is literally true. The reſemblance it bears to the cataſtrophe of the unfortunate Hackman will be obvious to every reader. Extraordinary as the circumſtances may appear, it is by no means ſo uncommon as at the firſt glance it may ſeem. In the ninth volume of the Spectator publiſhed by Dr. Sewell, a ſimilar ſtory may be found. EDITOR.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

Quid fit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Cook and King's Voyages to the Pacific Ocean, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. 3 Vols. 4to. [Continued from Vol. V. p. 429]

IN the beginning of these Voyages, we have an account of the various preparations which the Lords of the Admiralty made for, and of the care which they took to examine whether every thing had been completed conformably to their intentions and orders, and to the satisfaction of all who were to embark in, the voyage. The conduct of Omai upon leaving London, where he had been so kindly treated, and returning to his native country, is pleasingly delineated. Some observations were made for determining the longitude of Sheerness and the North Foreland.—The number of the respective crews on board the Resolution and Discovery is ascertained, and the names of the officers mentioned.

In the passage of the Resolution to Teneriffe, nothing of any consequence occurred. An account is given of the Road of Santa Cruz, of the town of that name, and of the produce of the island. Mr. Anderson's remarks on the natural appearances of Teneriffe and its productions, are curious, and stated at considerable length. "None of the race of the inhabitants found here (says the author) when the Spaniards discovered the Canaries now remain a distinct people having intermarried with the Spanish settlers: but their descendants are known from their being remarkably tall, large-boned, and strong. The men are in general of a tawny colour, and the women have a pale complexion, entirely destitute of that bloom which distinguishes our northern beauties. The Spanish custom of wearing black clothes continues amongst them; but the men seem more indifferent about this, and in some measure dress like the French. In other respects, we found the inhabitants of Teneriffe to be a decent and very civil people, retaining that grave cast which distinguishes those of their country from other European nations. Although we do not think that there is a great similarity between our manners and those of the Spaniards, it is worth observing, that Omai did not think there was much difference. He only said, that they seemed not friendly as the English, and that in their persons they approached those of his countrymen."

Upon departing from Teneriffe, our voyagers found themselves in a very alarming situation. It was with difficulty they could clear the sunken rocks, that lie about a league from the south east point of the Island. Upon their arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, they received the greatest civilities from the governor and all the subordinate officers, and soft bread, fresh meat and greens, were provided every day for the ship's company. Soon after, the Discovery arrived in the Bay. An account of the adjacent country is given by Mr. Anderson: a Mr. Cloeder sent him an invitation to visit him. "This gentleman (says he) entertained us with music; and a band also played while we were at dinner; which, considering the situation of the place, might be reckoned elegant. He shewed us his wine-cellars, his orchards and vineyards; all which, I must own, inspired me with a wish to know in what manner these industrious people could create such plenty in a spot where, I believe, no other European nation would have attempted to settle." There is a very remarkable stone in this place, called by the inhabitants the Tower of Babylon. Its circumference must be at least half a mile; at its highest part, which is the south end, comparing it with a known object, it seems to equal the dome of St. Paul's church. Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that "*this* singular, immense fragment of granite most probably has been raised by a volcanic explosion, or some such cause." The Resolution and Discovery sailed together from the Cape of Good Hope, and in a short time got in sight of two islands, which they named after his Majesty's fourth son, Prince Edward's Islands; and of four others, which they called Marion's and Crozet's Islands, to commemorate their discoverers.

Upon landing in an island to the southward of those above mentioned, they found it uninhabited. It abounded with penguins and seals; these latter were not numerous, but so insensible of fear, that they killed as many

as they chose, for the sake of their fat or blubber, to make oil for their lamps, and other uses. Fresh water was in great abundance; but not a single tree or shrub, nor the least sign of any, was to be discovered, and but very little herbage of any sort.

The crews, having worked hard for some days, were allowed a day of rest. Upon this indulgence, many of them went on shore, and made excursions in different directions into the country, which they found barren and desolate in the highest degree. "In the evening, one of them brought to me," says the captain, "a quart-bottle which he had found, fastened with some wire to a projecting rock on the north side of the harbour.—This bottle contained a piece of parchment, on which was written the following inscription:

'Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, & D de
'Boynes regi a secretis ad res mari-
'timas annis 1772 & 1773.'

"As a memorial of our having been in this harbour, I wrote on the other side of the parchment,

'Naves Resolution & Discovery, de
'rege Magnæ Britanniæ, Decembris
'1776.'

"I then put it again into a bottle, together with a silver two-penny piece of 1772; and having covered the mouth of the bottle with a leaden cap, I placed it, the next morning, in a pile of stones erected for the purpose, upon a little eminence on the north shore of the harbour, and near to the place where it was first found; in which position it cannot escape the notice of any European whom chance or design may bring into this port. Here I displayed the British Flag, and named the place *Christmas Harbour*, from our having arrived in it on that festival."

After their departure from this harbour, our navigators ranged along the coast, to discover its position and extent. Several promontories and bays, and a peninsula, are described and named; their danger from shoals is also mentioned. Between Howe's Foreland and Cape Digby, the shore forms one great bay, that extends several leagues to the south-west, where it seemed to lose itself in various arms, running in between the mountains. A prodigious quantity of sea-weed grows all over it, which seems to be the same sort of weed that Mr. Banks distinguished by the name of *fucus giganteus*. Some of this weed is of a most enormous length, though the stem is not much thicker than a man's thumb. In some of the shoals upon which it grows, they did not strike ground with a line of 24 fathoms; the depth of water, therefore, must have been greater; and as this weed does not grow in a perpendicular direction, but makes a very acute angle with the bottom, and much of it afterwards spreads many fathoms on the surface of the sea, it may be supposed to grow to the length of sixty fathoms and upwards.

Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the Resolution, who was well acquainted with Natural History, made various observations on the natural productions of this island, which are inserted at considerable length in this Voyage, and deserve the perusal of the learned.

Upon leaving Kerguelen, nothing material occurred, till they landed in Van Diemen's Land, at Adventure Bay. The incidents that happened there are various, and enumerated at great length.

The interviews they had with the natives, and the fear of the latter at hearing the report of a musket, are described. "The men were quite naked, and wore no ornaments, unless we considered as such, and as a proof of their love of finery, some large punctures or ridges raised on different parts of their bodies, some in straight and others in curved lines. They received every present we made them without the least appearance of satisfaction. When some bread was given, as soon as they understood that it was to be eaten, they either returned it, or threw it away, without even tasting it. Being desirous of knowing the use of a stick which one of our visitors carried in his hand, I made signs to them to shew me; and so far succeeded, that one of them set up a piece of wood as a mark, and threw at it, at the distance of about 20 yards. After repeated trials, he was still very wide from the mark. Omai, to shew them how much superior our weapons were to theirs, then fired his musket at it, which alarmed them so much, that notwithstanding all we could do or say, they ran instantly into the woods: one of them was so frightened, that he let drop an axe and two knives that had been given to him.

"In a short time afterwards, several women and children made their appearance. They wore a kangaroo's skin (in the same shape as it came from the animal) tied over the shoulders and round the waist; but its only use seemed to be to support their children when carried on their backs, for it did not cover those parts which most nations conceal; being in all other respects as naked as the men, and as black, and their bodies marked with scars in the same manner."

A long account of the inhabitants, and of their language, is given by Mr. Anderson. Of the latter he says, "Their pronunciation is not disagreeable, but rather quick; though not more so than is that of other nations of the South Sea; and if we may depend upon the affinity of languages, as a clue to guide

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ne in diſcovering the origin of nations, I have no doubt but we ſhall find, on a diligent enquiry, and when opportunities offer to collect accurately a ſufficient number of theſe words, and to compare them, that all the people from New Holland eaſtward to Eaſter Iſland, have been derived from the ſame common root."

On the paſſage from Van Diemen's Land to New Zealand, the wind veered to the ſouthward, and increaſed to a perfect ſtorm. Its fury abated in the evening, when it veered to the eaſt and north-eaſt. This gale was indicated by the barometer; for the wind no ſooner began to blow, than the mercury in the tube began to fall. Another remarkable thing attended the coming on of this wind, which was very ſcant at firſt; it brought with it a degree of heat that was almoſt intolerable. The mercury in the thermometer roſe, as it were inſtantaneouſly, from about 70° to near 90°. This heat was of ſo ſhort a continuance, that it ſeemed to be wafted away before the breeze that brought it; ſo that ſome on board did not perceive it.

St. Stephen's Iſland was the next place to which our voyagers ſteered. It was in this place where Capt Furneaux's people were cut off, and their cataſtrophe ſtruck a damp upon the ſpirits of the crew; the natives too were much alarmed, leſt their deaths ſhould be revenged. But upon Capt. Cook's declarations of peace, their ſuſpicions wore off, and their intercourſe became more frequent.

The celerity with which the natives build their temporary huts, is great. The ſame tribe or family, though it were ever ſo large, aſſociated or built together; ſo that a whole village, as well as their larger towns, were divided into different diſtricts, by low palliſades, or ſome ſimilar mode of ſeparation. A particular account is given of the above-mentioned maſſacre. As the circumſtances attending that melancholy affair perfectly correſpond with the account of the natives, and thoſe who had no intereſt in the matter, we have every reaſon to believe it. All agree, that there was no premeditated plan of bloodſhed; and that if ſome thefts had not been unfortunately too haſtily reſented, no miſchief would have happened.

"From my own obſervations, and from the information of one of the chiefs and others (ſays our author), it appears to me, that the New Zealanders muſt live under perpetual apprehenſions of being deſtroyed by each other; there being few of their tribes that have not, as they think, ſuſtained wrongs from ſome other tribe, which they are continually upon the watch to revenge; and perhaps the deſire of a good meal may be no ſmall incitement. I am told, that many years will ſometimes elapſe, before a favourable opportunity happens; and that the ſon never loſes ſight of an injury that has been done to his father. Their method of executing their horrible deſigns is by ſtealing upon the adverſe party in the night; and if they find them unguarded (which, however, I believe is ſeldom the caſe) they kill every one indifferently, not even ſparing the women and children. When the maſſacre is completed, they either feaſt and gorge themſelves on the ſpot, or carry off as many of the dead bodies as they can, and devour them at home, with acts of brutality too ſhocking to be deſcribed. They have no ſuch thing as *morais*, or other places of public worſhip; nor do they ever aſſemble together with this view. But they have prieſts, who alone addreſs the Gods in prayers for the proſperity of their temporal affairs; ſuch as an enterprize againſt a hoſtile tribe, a fiſhing-party, or the like. Whatever the principles of their religion may be (of which we remain very ignorant), its inſtructions are very ſtrongly inculcated into them from their very infancy. Of this there was a remarkable inſtance in the youth who was firſt deſtined to accompany Taweiharooa. He refrained from eating the greateſt part of the day, on account of his hair being cut; though every method was tried to induce him to break his reſolution. He ſaid, if he eat any thing that day, that *Eatooa* would kill him. I had often conjectured, before this, that they had ſome ſuperſtitious notions about their hair, having frequently obſerved quantities of it tied to the branches of trees near ſome of their habitations; but what theſe notions are I could never learn. A hundred fabulous ſtories are told of a ſtone in this place; one of which is, that the ſtone is originally a fiſh, which they ſtrike with a gig in the water, tie a rope to it, and drag it to the ſhore, to which they faſten it, and it afterwards becomes ſtone. As they all agree that it is fiſhed out of a large lake, the moſt probable conjecture is, that it is brought from the mountains, and depoſited in the water by the torrents." Many other curious obſervations are made upon the country and manners of the inhabitants, too tedious to mention.

The aſtronomical and nautical obſervations that are made to fix the longitude and latitude of the iſland, deſerve the careful attention of navigators. As a ſupplement to what Captain Cook has written, there is a whole chapter by Mr. Anderſon, which diſcovers much ingenuity and ſhrewdneſs of obſervation.

The next iſland mentioned is Mangeea, upon whoſe coaſts there was no ſafe place of anchorage nor harbour. From the little intercourſe with the inhabitants in their canoes,

they ſeemed far from being ſhy, and appeared ſomewhat civilized: an account of them is given in theſe Voyages at conſiderable length. They ſalute ſtrangers much after the manner of the New Zealanders, by joining noſes: adding, however, the additional ceremony of taking the hand of the perſon to whom they are paying civilities, and rubbing it with a degree of force upon their noſe and mouth.

Upon leaving Mangeea, our navigators ſoon diſcovered the Iſland Wateeoo. They examined its coaſts, and received ſome viſits on board the ſhips from the natives. It was remarked, that theſe natives claſſed the ſheep and goats that were in the ſhips among the winged animals, and called them birds. Their diſpoſition to ſteal was alſo aſtoniſhing. It was always exceedingly difficult to reſtrain them, and though detected in the very act, they abſolutely denied the charge. As there was no harbour here, the ſhips rode at anchor, and it was with difficulty that any boats could get on ſhore. The natives flocked around thoſe who landed on all ſides. They entertained them with a dance of young women, and with the fight of their manner of fighting: the men appeared armed with clubs, and one party purſued another who fled. They detained the gentlemen on ſhore ſome days, and it is probable they would have kept them much longer, had not Omai terrified them by the exploſion of ſome powder. Omai obſerved among the natives of this iſland ſome of his own countrymen. It may be eaſily gueſſed with what mutual ſurpriſe and ſatisfaction he and his countrymen engaged in converſation. Their ſtory, as related by them, is an affecting one.

About twenty perſons in number, of both ſexes, had embarked on board a canoe at Otaheite, to croſs over to the neighbouring iſland Ulietea. A violent contrary wind ariſing, they could neither reach the latter, nor get back to the former. Their intended paſſage being a very ſhort one, their ſtock of proviſions was ſcanty, and ſoon exhauſted. The hardſhips they ſuffered, while driven along by the ſtorm they knew not whither, are not to be conceived. They paſſed many days without having any thing to eat or drink. Their numbers gradually diminiſhed, worn out by famine and fatigue. Four men only ſurvived, when the canoe overſet; and then the perdition of this ſmall remnant ſeemed inevitable. However, they kept hanging by the ſide of their veſſel; during ſome of the laſt days, till Providence brought them in ſight of the people of this iſland, who immediately ſent out canoes, took them off their wreck, and brought them aſhore. They had now paſſed twelve years on this iſland, and were ſo highly pleaſed with the natives, that though Omai propoſed to carry them back to their own country, they refuſed the offer.

Next follows an account of Wenooa, and its produce. Hervey's Iſland, diſcovered in 1773, now appeared to be inhabited. The tranſactions with the natives are mentioned; their perſons, dreſs, language, and canoes are deſcribed.

The ſhips now bore away for the Friendly Iſlands. Various ſmall Iſlands appeared on the paſſage, and furniſhed them with food for the cattle on board. Some conjectures are made about the formation of theſe iſlands, which appear to be exceedingly juſt.

Komango is next taken notice of, and the tranſactions there. In a deſcription of the houſe of a chief, the following particulars deſerve attention. A fine grats-plat ſurrounded it, which he gave us to underſtand was for the purpoſe of cleaning their feet before they went within doors. "I had not before (ſays the author) obſerved ſuch an inſtance of attention to cleanlineſs at any of the places I had viſited in this ocean; but afterwards found that it was very common at the Friendly Iſlands. The floor of Toobou's houſe was covered with mats; and no carpet in the moſt elegant Engliſh drawing room could be kept neater. While we were on ſhore, we procured a few hogs, and ſome fruit, by bartering; and before we got on board again, the ſhips were crouded with the natives. Few of them coming empty-handed, every neceſſary refreſhment was now in the greateſt plenty."

After remaining on this ſtation ſome days, and procuring all the neceſſaries the iſland could ſpare, the ſhips ſailed for Hapaee. They there met with a friendly reception; the chiefs behaved with the utmoſt reſpect, and enjoined their countrymen to do the ſame. Various diverſions, ſuch as fighting with clubs, wreſtling and boxing, were exhibited in the midſt of at leaſt three thouſand people, and were conducted with the greateſt good-humour on all ſides. A preſent from Feenou, which loaded four boats, ſhewed at once his munificence and importance; it conſiſted of yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts and ſugar-canes, pigs, fowls, and turtles. In a walk of Captain Cook's in the iſland of Lefooga, he happened to ſtep into a houſe where a woman was dreſſing the eyes of a young child who ſeemed blind, the eyes being much inflamed, and a thin film ſpread over them; the inſtruments ſhe uſed were two ſlender wooden probes, with which ſhe had bruſhed the eyes ſo as to make them bleed. It ſeems worth mentioning, that the natives of theſe iſlands ſhould attempt an operation of this kind; though he entered this houſe too late to deſcribe exactly how the female oculiſt employed the wretched tools ſhe had to work with.

with. In the ſame place another woman ſhaved a child's head with a ſhark's tooth, ſtuck into the end of a piece of ſtick; ſhe firſt wet the hair with a rag dipped in water, applying her inſtrument to that part which ſhe had previouſly ſoaked; the operation ſeemed to give no pain to the child, although the hair was taken off as cloſe as if a razor had been employed.

In one of theſe iſlands the people who had bartered ſeveral commodities with the ſhips, laid them all before the king. He looked over them all with attention, and ordered every thing to be reſtored to the reſpective owners, except a glaſs bowl, with which he was ſo much pleaſed, that he reſerved it for himſelf. The perſons who brought theſe things to him firſt ſquatted themſelves down before him, then they depoſited their ſeveral purchaſes, and immediately roſe up and retired. The ſame reſpectful ceremony was obſerved in taking them away; and not one of them preſumed to ſpeak to him ſtanding. His attendants who left him, firſt paid him obeiſance by bowing the head down to the ſole of his foot, and touching or tapping the ſame with the upper and under ſide of the fingers of both hands. A ſimilar mark of reſpect was ſeen no where elſe, not even among more civilized nations.

Upon landing at Tongataboo, they met with a friendly reception from the king, who waited for them. An account is given of the manner of diſtributing a baked hog and kava to the king's attendants. The village where the chiefs reſide, and the adjoining country; the interviews with Mareewagee and Toubou, and the king's ſon, as alſo the manner of wreſtling and boxing in this place, are deſcribed. The king and other chiefs were laid under an arreſt for ſome theſts committed by the natives, but releaſed upon their delivery.

[*To be continued.*]

Coxe's Travels into Poland, Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark. 2 Vols. 4to. [Continued from Page 434, Vol. V.]

THE author begins his ſecond volume with an account of the Revolution that took place in Ruſſia in the year 1762. The circumſtances relating to it are minutely and accurately ſtated. The character of Peter III. is delineated, and his inconſiſtent behaviour to his conſort, Catherine, is aſſigned as the cauſe of the important change that took place in this empire. The great abilities prudent conduct, and popularity of Catherine, are mentioned with a becoming reſpect; and her aſſuming the command, and aſcending the throne, are attended with ſuch incidents as are ſuitable to her high and political character. As the form or inſtrument of Peter's renunciation of the ſovereignty is ſingular, we ſhall inſert it:

"During the ſhort period which I have reigned over the Ruſſian empire, I have found, from experience, that my abilities are inſufficient to ſupport ſo great a burthen; and that I am not capable of directing the Ruſſian empire in any way, and much leſs with a deſpotic power. I alſo acknowledge that I have been the cauſe of all the interior troubles, which, had they continued much longer, would have overturned the empire, and have covered me with eternal diſgrace. Having ſeriouſly weighed theſe circumſtances, I declare, without conſtraint, and in the moſt ſolemn manner, to the Ruſſian empire, and to the whole world, that I for ever renounce the government of the ſaid empire, never deſiring hereafter to reign therein, either as an abſolute ſovereign, or under any other form of government. I declare alſo, that I will never endeavour to reaſſume the government. As a pledge of this, I ſwear ſincerely before God, and all the world, to this preſent renunciation, written and ſigned with my own hand. PETER.

"June 29, O. S. 1762."

The ſpirit of diſcontent, however, began to appear among the populace, and was ſecretly fomented by the partizans of the emperor. The tide of popularity was even turning in his favour, and a new riſing was hourly expected. At this criſis Peter's deceaſe reſtored peace to the diſtracted empire, and delivered Ruſſia from the impending horrors of a civil war. This event happened at Robſcha, on the 6th of July, on the 7th day of his confinement, and in the 34th year of his age.

"The death of Peter was not followed by any of thoſe tragical ſcenes which had hitherto uniformly diſgraced the revolutions in Ruſſia: not one of the nobles was ſent into Siberia; there were no public nor private executions; even the perſonal enemies of the empreſs were forgiven. Marſhal Munich had given the emperor the beſt advice, and had offered to ſupport him at the hazard of his own perſon. The empreſs is ſaid to have mildly inquired the motives which incited in him ſuch an active ſpirit of oppoſition to her intereſts. "I was at that period," replied Munich with a ſpirit which twenty years impriſonment could not ſubdue, "engaged by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty and gratitude to exert myſelf in behalf of my late maſter: your majeſty is now my ſovereign, and will experience the ſame fidelity." The empreſs, ſtruck with the magnanimity of his anſwer, with equal greatneſs

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of mind repoſed in him the moſt unbounded confidence; which was juſtified by his ſubſequent conduct."

The empreſs was in the 34th year of her age when ſhe aſcended the throne; and the ſucceſs of this revolution was not leſs owing to her own perſonal ſpirit and abilities, than to the zeal of her party and the popularity of her cauſe.

The author next preſents the reader with an account of the family and birth of Ivan—his being appointed great-duke of Ruſſia—his being declared emperor upon the death of Anne—his being depoſed by Elizabeth, and his impriſonment. We are alſo preſented with a deſcription of his apartment—his method of life—his intellects—and the ferocity of his diſpoſition. In this melancholy ſituation we are informed that he was not deſtitute of friends. One Mirovitch made a bold, but raſh, effort to deliver him. The ſcheme was badly concerted, and as badly executed: poor Ivan was murdered by his guard to prevent his eſcape, and Mirovitch ſuffered as a traitor for his unjuſtifiable conduct. Upon the death of Peter, ſeveral impoſtors aſſumed his name, and raiſed inſurrections in the empire. They were all cruſhed in their firſt attempts, and none but Pugatchef gave the ſtate any uneaſineſs. A particular account is given of this hero, and it is wonderful to trace his various ſucceſſes. He was at laſt taken, and being examined, he acknowledged all the circumſtances of his impoſture, and was publicly beheaded in the city of Moſcow. His body was then quartered, and expoſed in different places of the city. "Nothing," ſays the author, "can place the humanity of the empreſs in a ſtronger light, than that at the concluſion of a rebellion which almoſt ſhook her throne, the impoſtor Pugatchef was not put to the torture, and that only he and five of his confederates ſuffered death. By an edict of Elizabeth, capital puniſhments were aboliſhed, and certain corporal penalties ſubſtituted in their room. A diſpaſſionate perſon will probably feel no extraordinary veneration for this boaſted abolition of capital puniſhment, when he reflects, that though the criminal laws of Ruſſia do not *literally* ſentence malefactors to death, they ſtill conſign many to that doom through the medium of puniſhments in ſome circumſtances almoſt aſſuredly, if not profeſſedly fatal, which mock with the hopes of life, but in reality protract the horrors of death, and embitter with delay an event which reaſon wiſhes to be inſtantaneous."

Mr. Coxe next enquires into the preſent ſtate of civilization in the Ruſſian empire; the diviſion of the inhabitants into nobles, clergy, merchants, and peaſants; and then makes ſome general remarks on theſe orders. He takes notice of the Academy of Sciences; its origin and inſtitution; its members; library, and muſeum; and of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. He gives ſome anecdotes of the profeſſors, who appear to be men of the higheſt literary accompliſhments.

The origin of the Sclavonian Alphabet, and its introduction into Ruſſia, is another object of our author's enquiry. He plainly demonſtrates, that the ſmall progreſs made by the Ruſſians in the arts and ſciences, is neither owing to want of genius, nor to the effects of climate, as ſome have fooliſhly imagined. The hiſtorians and poets of this empire are not forgotten, and from Mr. Coxe's account their merit is uncommonly great. He next ventures conjectures on the population and revenues of the Ruſſian empire. Some authors have eſtimated the number of ſouls to be 28,000,000; others, 14,000,000; but he reckons the number to be 18,838,510. The revenues at the acceſſion of Peter the Great amounted to £.1,000,000; at his death, to £.1,600,000; and they now yield above £6,000,000, and are ſtill in an increaſing ſtate.

Our author gives a deſcription of Cronſtadt and the citadel, its harbours and dock, with its navy; and makes remarks upon Ruſſia conſidered as a maritime power, and on the Ruſſian army.

He next adverts to the riſe and progreſs of the Engliſh trade into Ruſſia; the commerce of the Britiſh factory of St. Peterſburgh, with their exports and imports. The riſe, progreſs, and termination of the Engliſh trade on the Caſpian ſea are likewiſe recorded, and a deſcription given of the principal ports of the Caſpian ſea, divided into Ruſſian, Perſian, and Tartar.

As the author has beſtowed particular attention upon every ſubject worthy of inveſtigation, he has taken notice of the mines of Ruſſia belonging to the Crown and to individuals. The mines and foundries of Kolyvan employ nearly 40,000 coloniſts, beſide the peaſants in the diſtricts of Tomſk and Kuſnetz, who, in lieu of paying the poll tax in money, cut wood, make charcoal, and tranſport the ore to the foundries. Since the year 1765, the expences have been abſolutely annihilated, and the whole produce of the mines in gold and ſilver is clear profit.

Next follows a deſcription of the celebrated canal of Viſhnei Volochok. This is a wonderful inſtance of the ingenuity of Peter the Great, and of his unwearied attention to the civilization of the empire, and the increaſe of its trade. This great work, begun and completed under the reign of Peter, has been conſiderably improved by order of the preſent empreſs.

The author, upon arriving at Stockholm, remarks, that during the courſe of his travels he had ſeen no town with whoſe ſituation he was ſo much ſtruck for its ſingular and

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romantic ſcenery. He does not fail to inform us of his preſentation to the king—of the manners of the court—the new Swediſh dreſs, the public ſuppers, and roval family. As much inſtruction may be reaped from the viſitation of tombs, he takes notice of thoſe of Charles XI and Charles XII.

The tomb of Charles XII. is a raiſed ſepulchre of dark marble; and has no other inſcription than his name. Over it are laid in caſt bronze a club and lion's ſkin, which mark more forcibly than any words,

" ——his unconquerable will,
" And courage never to ſubmit or yield."

The Academy of Sciences at Stockholm owes its inſtitution to ſix perſons of diſtinguiſhed learning, amongſt whom was the celebrated Linnæus. A long converſation between Mr. Coxe and a Laplander is inſerted, which throws ſome light upon the general ſtate of Lapland. Among the many curioſities in the Arſenal of Stockholm, he obſerved the ſkin of the horſe, ſtuffed, which carried Guſtavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, where he received his death; and the cloaths and hat worn by Charles XII. when he was ſhot in the trenches before Frederickſhall. It has been long a matter of diſpute, and is ſtill undetermined, whether this hero fell by a ſhot from the enemy, or by one from his own party. The author lays down the arguments on both ſides with candour, and leaves the deciſion to the reader.

Mr. Coxe enquires into the nature of the conſtitution eſtabliſhed at the revolution of 1772. He obſerves, that the king is a limited and not an abſolute monarch, and that the conſent of the nobles, clergy, citizens, and peaſants, is neceſſary to give any new bill force and efficacy. He likewiſe makes ſome general remarks on the population, revenues, military eſtabliſhment, and penal laws of Sweden. One excellent regulation in the courts of Sweden deſerves to be mentioned, and adopted in all countries; viz. that a criminal is tried without the leaſt expence to the plaintiff or defendant. The proſecutor denounces a perſon ſuſpected of guilt to the king's officer of juſtice, who carries on the proceſs at the public charge.

A whole chapter is taken up in the biographical memoirs of Linnæus. His fame in botany is great, and his merit equally great. The Hiſtory of Eric XIV. is alſo briefly ſtated, and his misfortunes melt the mind into pity. In the beginning of 1569 Eric was ſummoned before the States aſſembled at Stockholm, and, like Charles I. of England, brought to a trial before his ſubjects. His two brothers being preſent, the articles of accuſation were read, when Eric, whoſe capacity, naturally good, was quickened by his misfortunes, anſwered the ſeveral charges with a warmth of eloquence and ſubtlety of argument which aſtoniſhed his accuſers. In the heat of diſpute, his brother John accuſed him with his inſanity. "I never was inſane but once (the depoſed monarch inſtantly replied); and that was, when I releaſed you from priſon." An account of his family is added, and the ſingular adventures of his eldeſt ſon Guſtavus.

Our author gives a long account of the attempts to join the gulph of Bothnia and the German ocean by an inland navigation acroſs Sweden, and of the fruitleſs endeavours that have been made to render the cataracts of Trolhæta navigable: he likewiſe deſcribes the works.

Having arrived at Gotheburgh (ſo called in honour of the Duke of Gothland, afterwards Charles XI. of Sweden), he gives a particular deſcription of its ſituation, number of inhabitants, trade, and Eaſt India Company eſtabliſhed there. He makes ſome general remarks on the commerce of Sweden, and on his journey from Gotheburgh to Carlſcrona. "During one poſt of this day's route (ſays the author) I was driven by a peaſant's daughter; and as the roads were in many places exceedingly ſteep, it required ſome ſtrength, and much dexterity, to direct the horſes, and to prevent the carriage from being overturned. I propoſed that my ſervant, who was an expert driver, ſhould take the reins: the girl, however, offended at my queſtioning her ſkill, peremptorily rejected my propoſal; and, placing herſelf in the poſtilion's ſeat, drove off at full ſpeed, governing the horſes in ſuch a ſkilful manner, that ſhe ſoon quieted my apprehenſions, and we arrived at the end of the poſt without the ſlighteſt alarm; nor was I for the future in the leaſt apprehenſive of truſting myſelf to the guidance of a Swediſh country girl." The new docks at Carlſcrona are taken notice of; and the number of Swediſh ſhips of war is aſcertained. The ſeamen amount to 18,000. He remarks, that the mode of travelling in Sweden is exceedingly cheap; that poſt-horſes may be eaſily procured by one acquainted with the manners of the country; and that there is a great ſimilarity between the Engliſh and Swediſh tongues.

Mr. Coxe next proceeds to inform the reader of his arrival in Denmark. He deſcribes Elſinoor, and gives an account of the toll of the Sound, which amounts to £100,000 yearly. An anecdote of Queen Matilda is inſerted, and a hiſtory of Hamlet from Saxo Grammaticus is given. In Copenhagen there is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederick V. in bronze, as big as life, which is juſtly admired; it was caſt at the expence of the Eaſt India Company, by Saly and coſt £80,000 ſterling.

The form of government anciently eſtabliſhed in Denmark is briefly ſtated; the cauſes and events which preceded and effected

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the Revolution of 1660, at ſome length inquired into; and the change of the conſtitution from an elective and limited to an hereditary and abſolute monarchy aſſigned. Remarks are made upon the population, finances, army, navy, and church eſtabliſhment in Denmark. As the univerſity of Copenhagen is of conſiderable note and merit, the author gives an account of it. The royal academy of ſciences, and the ſociety for the improvement of northern hiſtory and languages, are not omitted; and ſome reſearches are made into the origin and progreſs of Icelandick literature. In his journey through the Iſle of Zealand, he mentions the tomb of Margaret, daughter of Valdemar the third, with this inſcription: "It was raiſed at the expence of Eric of Pomerania, in memory of a princeſs whom poſterity could never ſufficiently honour as ſhe deſerves." The work is concluded with an Appendix, containing the articles of the new form of government eſtabliſhed in Sweden at the Revolution of 1772.

ANECDOTES of the AUTHOR.

Mr. COXE received his education at the Univerſity of Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his unwearied induſtry and application to ſtudy; qualities which, when united with a ſound underſtanding, lead to more ſolid attainments than the greateſt brilliancy of genius ſuffered to ſport occaſionally in its own deſultory paths. Solidity of judgement and patient labour characteriſed Mr. Coxe among his cotemporaries. The ſame character appears in his writings.

Mr. Coxe is a clergyman, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a member of the Royal Society. His appointments however are but ſmall, and do not place him above the expediency of becoming,

"————— for hire,
"A travelling tutor to a ſquire,"

an office which has been dignified by an Addiſon, a Smith, and other names as high almoſt in the ſcale of fame. It was his book of Travels, not his fellowſhip at Cambridge, or his empty title of Fellow of the Royal Society, that recommended Mr. Coxe to the gentleman who is, at preſent, his moſt ſubſtantial patron. Mr. Whitbread, in peruſing Mr. Coxe's Travels, would frequently exclaim, "Oh! if I were young, I would certainly ſee this place." What he could not well do himſelf, he was reſolved ſhould be done by his ſon. He engaged Mr. Coxe to accompany this young gentleman in a tour through the ſcenes deſcribed in his books, at a ſtipend of eight hundred pounds a year while he travels, but nothing after. This arrangement, which is ſuitable to the ideas of a man of buſineſs, is abundantly liberal and a more ſure foundation of truſt to the travelling tutor, than thoſe promiſes of patronage and preferment with which the great ſo often ſeduce unwary young men to devote, in vain, the beſt part of life to their ſervice.

Mr. Whitbread gave a ſpecimen at once of his good ſenſe and his paternal affection in the choice he made of a route for his ſon. The common tour of Europe, he judged, would rather tend to diſſipate the mind of a very young man, than to ſtore it with the treaſures of uſeful knowledge: he therefore ſent him to viſit Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia, Switzerland, and Germany; countries which will not vitiate the mind of the pupil, and with which the Governor is well acquainted.

On this occaſion, it will not be judged any violent digreſſion to mention, that the Gentleman who preſcribed ſo wiſe a courſe to both the tutor and pupil has not had the advantage himſelf of a very liberal education. In the earlier part of his life, though deſcended of a good family, he appeared in the character of a brewer's clerk. By his aſſiduity and accuracy, he ſoon obtained a part of the buſineſs, and at the death of his partner ſucceeded to the whole. He has now by the ſame qualities riſen to the higheſt opulence. Though advanced in life, his diſpoſition is ſtill as active as ever—he ſleeps little, is an early riſer, and is engaged in ſome vigorous purſuit from morning to evening. He will often get up in the middle of a dinner, even when there is company at his table; but takes care to leave it under the management of a proper ſubſtitute, and always loaded with all the variety of excellent wines. The public generoſity of this gentleman is unbounded. When Potton, a market-town in Bedfordſhire, was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire, and public contributions were made among the nobility and gentry of the country for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants, Mr. Whitbread ſent them one hundred guineas, a greater ſum than was given by his Grace of Bedford. He is a generous patron of the clergy, and a bountiful benefactor to poor clergymen's widows. He has for many years repreſented the town of Bedford in parliament, and is as independent in his principles as any country gentleman in the kingdom. He ſpeaks but ſeldom in the Houſe but when he does ſpeak, is well attended to.

The young gentleman, whoſe name is Samuel, his ſon, who his now traverſing with our author the ground or ſubject of our travels, was educated at Eton School, under the care of the preſent ſub-maſter, Dr. Langford, a man of great claſſical learning. Having gone through the uſual forms at Eton, he was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, where he remained till April laſt, when he ſet out on his travels attended by Mr. Coxe.

Memoirs of the Protectorate Houſe of Cromwell; deduced from an early Period, and continued down to the preſent Time. Collected chiefly from Original Papers and Records; with Proofs and Illuſtrations. Together with an Appendix: and embelliſhed with elegant Engravings. By Mark Noble, F. S. A. Rector of Baddeſley Clinton, and Vicar of Packwood, both in Warwickſhire. 2 Vols. Birmingham. Printed by Pearſon and Rollaſon.

"WHATEVER, ſays our author in his Preface, elucidates our Hiſtory is deſerving the attention of a Briton; little apology, therefore, is neceſſary for offering the following ſheets to the Public." In the former part of this ſentence we readily agree with Mr. Noble: how far the inference he draws from it may be true, will, perhaps, admit of ſome doubt.

"The Cromwells, he informs us, are a family eminently conſpicuous for having given two Sovereigns to theſe nations; one of whom, it has been juſtly remarked, was the greateſt man that *has owed his exiſtence to this Iſland*." That Oliver was undoubtedly a great man, is a very true obſervation; but how he owed his exiſtence to this *or any other* Iſland, we believe, requires no ſmall degree of *illuſtration*. However, we do not find a ſyllable about it, although no leſs than 160 pages of the Firſt Volume are dedicated to illuſtrate the 300 preceding ones. Indeed, they frequently ſtand in need of it, as the reverend author poſſeſſes in a ſupereminent degree what Lord Cheſterfield calls *a curious infelicity of diction*, and even ſometimes, without pity or remorſe, breaks poor Priſcian's head.

"He has, he tells us, with a wiſh to *prevent* as much as poſſible giving what has appeared before, and to make this an entire *new work* [it really is, in point of ſtyle, an original], omitted the latter part of the life of Oliver and Richard's Protectorate, they having been frequently given by others." We wiſh he had not done ſo, as, in our opinion, he has omitted the moſt material part, the only one indeed, that could tend to elucidate our Hiſtory, and conſequently merit our attention; for whether Oliver's progenitor, Mr. Morgan Williams, married the daughter of a blackſmith and brewer of Putney, and ſiſter of the great Thomas Cromwell, or whether Thomas Cromwell married Morgan's ſiſter, will throw but little light upon the ſubject; nor can we conceive, that determining whether Oliver himſelf ever was a brewer at Huntingdon, or afterwards a farmer at St. Ives; whether he forfeited his uncle Sir Oliver's good opinion by bilking the publicans, and being a *royſter*, or by offending the olfactory nerves of the good company at Hinchinbrook; will help us to trace any of the cauſes that led to the moſt momentous occurrences of the laſt century. The buſineſs of an hiſtorian is not ſimply to relate facts; it is to diſcover the hidden ſprings of action, to lay open the ſecret ſources, and point out the various and almoſt imperceptible means by which, from the ſeemingly moſt trivial cauſes, the greateſt events have been frequently brought about. This is the diſtinguiſhing trait between the hiſtorian and the mere compiler: the one requires only the patient, drudging perſeverance of the mill-horſe; the other, the utmoſt efforts of genius, and the moſt conſummate knowledge of the human heart: they are no more to be compared than Praxiteles and a bricklayer's labourer. The latter employment, as well as that of collecting materials and claſſing them for books of *this* ſort, is, no doubt, a fatiguing and laborious taſk; and, convinced that the author has been indefatigable, we for that reaſon wiſh that he may improve his fortune, though we much fear he will not augment his literary fame by theſe his labours.

The Firſt Volume is divided into Four Parts, each containing ſeveral Sections, from each of which we ſhall lay ſome extracts before our readers.

In the firſt, we are preſented with a Welch Table of Deſcent, beginning with Glothian Lord of Powis, and Morbeth, daughter and *heir* [heireſs] of Edwin ap Tydwell, Lord of Cardigan, and continued thro' ap Howels, ap Yebans, and other *aps* without number, to Sir Richard Williams, who in Henry the VIIIth's time aſſumed the name of Cromwell, in compliment to his uncle by the mother's ſide, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex. This Sir Richard, we are told in the next Section, became a great favourite of the King, and acquitted himſelf ſo gallantly in a tournament at Weſtminſter, that Henry, enraptured with his proweſs, exclaimed, "Formerly thou waſt my Dick, but hereafter thou ſhalt be my Diamond;" at the ſame time preſenting him with a diamond-ring which he dropped from his finger, and bidding him in future bear ſuch an one in the fore-gamb of the demy-lion in his creſt, inſtead of the javelin: he likewiſe granted him ſeveral manors belonging to the Abbey of Ramſay, in Huntingdonſhire, for a very trifling conſideration. He muſt have died exceedingly rich, being poſſeſſed of upwards of 3000l. per ann. in that county only; an immenſe ſum, conſidering the difference of the value of money then and now. This Section likewiſe contains a motion of Sir Richard's ſon Thomas in the Houſe of Commons, in 1587, to thank Queen Elizabeth

Elizabeth for having done juſtice on Mary Queen of Scots. "Theſe Cromwells, remarks our author, made little account of the blood of Sovereigns."

Section 3d, contains an account of Sir Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Richard, and grandfather of the Protector. He was viſited at Hinchinbrooke by Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, by whom he was knighted, and from his liberality acquired the name of the Golden Knight. He died in 1603, leaving behind him an excellent character, and a numerous progeny. The bulk of his fortune deſcended to his eldeſt ſon Sir Oliver, the Protector's uncle: to his other ſons he left about 300l. a-year each. The reſt of the Section is taken up with the account of them and their iſſue, except Robert, the ſecond ſon, the Protector's father, who is not taken notice of till the 1ſt Section of the Second Part.

Section 4th comprifes a circumſtantial account of Sir Oliver's life and adventures. He entertained Queen Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. at Hinchinbrooke. James was ſo highly pleaſed with Sir Oliver's good cheer, that, on leaving him, he ſaid, "Morry, mon, thou haſt treated me "better than any one ſince I left Edin-"burgh;" and to expreſs his regard for him, ſoon after created him a Knight of the Bath. During the civil war he was a zealous ſupporter of the Royal cauſe, raiſing men, and giving large ſums of money. In conſequence of this, his nephew and godſon, who was no reſpecter of perſons, paid him a viſit, accompanied with a party of horſe, and, after diſarming the old gentleman, ſeized all his plate for the public ſervice; yet, during the whole of the viſit, he behaved as a moſt dutiful nephew, never appearing covered in his preſence, and aſking his bleſſing at his departure. The loyalty of Sir Oliver continued, however, unſhaken to the laſt, for which all his eſtates were ſequeſtered; but thro' the interpoſition of his nephew, the *parliament* [our author uniformly affects this mode of ſpelling] in 1648 took off the ſequeſtration; but owing to repeated loſſes, a numerous family, and want of œconomy, the evening of his life was rendered very diſagreeable upon pecuniary accounts;" [a happy mode of expreſſion this!] "and he died in 1655, oppreſſed with a load of debts, leaving ſix ſons and five daughters."

The ſecond ſon, Henry, was in the Dutch ſervice, and was ſent over by the Prince of Orange to prevail upon Oliver, his relation, to prevent the ſentence againſt the King being carried into execution; but returned unſucceſsful, Oliver telling him, that he had prayed and faſted for the King, but that no return was that way made him.

William, the fourth ſon, was likewiſe bred to the army, and was in the King's ſervice, but was afterwards employed by the Protector; he was, notwithſtanding, engaged in a plot to aſſaſſinate him; yet, through the lenity of the Protector, eſcaped proſecution.

Of the other ſons nothing material is mentioned.

Sections 5th and 6th contain accounts of Henry, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Oliver, and of Henry his ſon and heir; and among other things a ſpirited ſpeech of this gentleman againſt the Major-generals, a formidable body of men at that time. At the Reſtoration, he dropt the name of Cromwell, and took the old family-name of Williams, in compliment to the Court, and was made a Knight of the Royal Oak; an order inſtituted immediately after the Reſtoration, but ſoon after aboliſhed. —"Thus," ſays our author, "the Cromwells, the moſt opulent family in Huntingdonſhire, after a gradual decline, *totally* expired, and their great eſtates fell into various hands." But though the family thus *totally* expired, Mr. Noble thinks it *but* proper to give a liſt of at leaſt twenty deſcendants from ſome unknown branch of it, ſome of whom are *ſtill* alive. He farther tells us, "that Sir Henry Spelman, Sir William Dugdale, and Sir Simon Digge, *would* have pronounced, and a late Rev. Mr. Weſton actually did pronounce, the total loſs of the patrimonial eſtate of the Cromwell family a judgment from God, as having once been the poſſeſſions of the Church." This leads him to the following curious reflection:—"It is a dangerous thing to meddle with judgments; they will *carry* a man *where* he pleaſes."—[Theſe judgments are ſurely very convenient vehicles, nor do we think them near ſo dangerous as a reſtive horſe, which will often carry a man where he does not pleaſe.]——"It would have been *leſs excuſable* if *theſe gentlemen*" [what gentlemen?] "had confined their judgments to thoſe perſons and their deſcendants only, who procured the grants by improper means: but they include not only them, but all who received grants of religious poſſeſſions, as well as their families. Not content to do this, they extend their judgments to all laymen, and their offſpring, who may become by purchaſe or otherwiſe poſſeſſed of them." Does this whole paſſage require *illuſtration*, or not?

If we need any farther *proof* of the *perſpicuity* and *elegance* of Mr. Noble's ſtile, the Second Part will ſupply us in abundance.

"Robt. Cromwell, ſecond ſon of Sir Henry, and father of the Protector, reſided chiefly at Huntingdon, in a very retired way. His wife, the daughter of Sir Richard Stuart, of

Ely,

Elſe, was a careful, prudent mother, and brought up her family, after Mr. Cromwell's deceaſe, in a very *handſome, frugal* manner, chiefly from the profits ariſing from a brew-houſe. Her only ſon appears to have been her favourite, and deſervedly ſo, as he always behaved to her in the moſt filial and tender manner while ſhe lived, and buried her with great ſolemnity. She had two other ſons, who both died young, and ſix daughters;" the account of whoſe marriages fill up the reſt of the 1ſt Section.

Section 2d, which is in fact the only intereſting one in the whole book, relates almoſt entirely to the Protector himſelf, and his children.——"Hiſtorians and biographers," ſays the author, "have given ample relations of all his actions after his becoming eminent as a ſoldier; theſe Memoirs will therefore be *confined only until* he had ſignalized himſelf as a commander, before which time little is known of him, and that rendered vague and uncertain, from the contradiction of the relators."——We are really tired of pointing out the blunders which occur almoſt in every page.——"He was, when very young, put under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Long, but ſoon removed to the care of Dr. Beard, a learned and ſenſible perſon. What proficiency Oliver made under him ſeems very uncertain; ſome ſay, very great; others, ſcarce any; *perhaps a medium is neareſt the truth.* He is generally repreſented at this age as of an aſpiring, ſtubborn, obſtinate temper, by which he incurred the correction of his father, and the flagellation of Dr. Beard, who exceeded, on that account, the diſcipline uſual to young gentlemen of his birth and expectations."——Unfortunate Oliver! after being corrected by thy father, flagellated by thy maſter, to have thy memoirs thus miſerably mangled by theſe Editor!——"His enemies alſo paint him at this time as the terror of the neighbourhood, by his depredations upon orchards and dove-houſes; but it only ſhews, what a thouſand other ſprightly boys *are*, a *diſpoſition* prone to playfulneſs and miſchief."

The following Anecdote, ſuppoſed a prognoſtic of Oliver's future greatneſs, we do not remember to have ſeen:

"When Charles I. (then Duke of York) in his journey from Scotland, in 1604, called at Hinchinbrooke Houſe, Sir Oliver ſent for his nephew to play with his royal highneſs; but they had not been long together before Charles and Oliver diſagreed, and the royal viſitant was worſted; Oliver, even at that age, ſo little regarding dignity, that he made the royal blood flow in copious ſtreams from the prince's noſe."

This anecdote appears ſomewhat apocryphal. Oliver's ſeeing a gigantic figure, which came and opened the curtains of his bed, and told him that he ſhould be the greateſt perſon in the kingdom, but did not mention the *word* king, ſeems not to ſtagger our author's faith quite ſo much.

"From Huntingdon grammar-ſchool he was removed to Sydney-Suſſex College, Cambridge. But, according to Mr. Hume, his genius was found little fitted for the calm, elegant occupations of learning, and conſequently he had made ſmall proficiencies in his ſtudies. Sir William Dugdale ſays, he threw himſelf into a diſſolute and diſorderly courſe of life, being of a rough and bluſtering diſpoſition, and more fit for cudgelling and wreſtling than ſtudy."——Theſe two gentlemen our author accuſes of partiality, and affirms, "that Oliver became a proficient in the Latin language, and had a good knowledge of the Greek and Roman hiſtory;" and is induced to believe this, becauſe he *patronized men of learning*, and *had a good library*.——"From Cambridge he went to Lincoln's-Inn, and there became a votary to Bacchus and Venus, ſpending the firſt years of his manhood in a diſſolute courſe of life, good-fellowſhip, and gaming. From the capital he returned a finiſhed rake to the place of his nativity; became a frequenter of taverns, kept low company, and made proſelytes to his ſentiments by the ſtrength of his arm, and the exerciſe of his uſual weapon, a quarter-ſtaff. Finding, however, that his fortune could not ſupport this expenſive way of living, he began to liſten to his mother's admonitions, and to feel a compunction for the crimes he had committed. He determined to part with his foibles, and correct his manners. This reſolution being ſudden, made the reality of his reformation be for ſome time ſuſpected; but by perſeverance in well-doing, he attracted the notice of many worthy perſons, particularly the orthodox clergy, who ſpoke of this tranſition from vice to virtue as ſomething extraordinary.——Through the influence of his relations, he married a lady of the name of Bourchier, who by her fortune, virtue, and good ſenſe, compenſated for what was wanting in perſonal attraction.——He now took to a ſtricter courſe of life, increaſing it daily, till his mind ſeemed wholly bent to religious ſubjects; his houſe became the retreat of the perſecuted non-conformiſt teachers. From his ſtrenuouſneſs in their cauſe, he was ſoon looked upon as the head of that intereſt in the county, often intereſting himſelf warmly in their behalf with Dr. Williams, Biſhop of Lincoln; regarding them as ſuffering perſecution for conſcience ſake.——As a champion againſt the Court, he obtained a ſeat for the borough of Huntingdon, in the

third parliament of Charles I. 1628; upon the very impolitic diſſolution of which, he retired to Huntingdon, and more than ever eſpouſed the cauſe of the diſaffected. His over-heated enthuſiaſm diſturbed his mind, inſomuch that Dr. Simcot, his phyſician, declared his patient was quite ſplenetic. In the year 1630 he was made joint recorder of Huntingdon, and a juſtice of the peace for that borough, though the Miniſtry were well appriſed of his ſentiments.——Huntingdon, however, ſoon became diſagreeable to him, on many accounts; and he went and commenced farmer at St. Ives. This mode of life by no means ſuited his turn of mind; he ſpent too much of his time in prayer with his ſervants, which they might have employed more profitably in the fields. This, with his little knowledge of the buſineſs he was engaged in, by no means made him a gainer by the change of his condition; he therefore reſolved upon leaving St. Ives, and, after a reſidence of five years, returned to Huntingdon. In 1638, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the ſcheme of draining the fens of Lincolnſhire and the Iſle of Ely, which gained him many friends, as it was an extremely unpopular ſcheme.—The ſame reaſons ſtill ſubſiſting which at firſt made Huntingdon diſagreeable to him, he determined not only to leave that town, but even his native country, to enjoy that liberty of conſcience which was denied him *in his own*. He accordingly came to London, and embarked for New England, but was ſtopped by an order of Council. Diſappointed in his intentions, he retired to the Iſle of Ely.—Whilſt he reſided there, his mind, diſengaged from every thing but religious melancholy, heightened by *diſſatisfaction* to both the religious and civil eſtabliſhments of the kingdom, and conſtantly reflecting upon his diſappointments, rendered him gloomy to the extreme.——He had a ſeat in both thoſe Parliaments which were called in 1640, as member for the *city* of Cambridge."

We ſhall next preſent our readers with the author's *varied views* of Oliver at this time, in order to examine how far he might be ſuppoſed capable of making a ſhining figure in Parliament.

"He was in the middle age of life, the moſt proper for deliberation, though not, perhaps, for action; his judgment and capacity were certainly great, *but ſo were very many then in the Houſe*. His eſtate, though not entirely loſt, as has been ſuppoſed by many, was ſomewhat impaired, though at beſt but an inconſiderable inheritance for the leader of a party; a trifle, compared to what the generality of the members enjoyed. If we look to his advantages as a gentleman, we *ſhall ſee ſtill* a greater diſproportion between him and moſt of the members; he being totally ignorant of foreign intereſts, and the courts and diſpoſitions of the princes upon the Continent—having never been out of his native kingdom, nor ſcarce his own county."—Qu. *Can political knowledge be only acquired by travelling?*——"In his perſon, though manly, he did not poſſeſs any of thoſe *elegancies*, thoſe *bewitching graces*, which ſo *captivate regard*, and command reſpect."—Does our author mean among the ladies?—"Inſtead of the eloquence of a Demoſthenes, he had not the ſmalleſt pretenſion to *rhetoric*; in his addreſs he was confuſed and *unintelligible*."—This to us is unintelligible indeed.—"His dreſs was far from attracting reſpect; he was ſlovenly, his cloaths ill made, and out of faſhion, the work of an ordinary country taylor."——How deſerving is this of the attention of every Briton! Two pages by way of illuſtration cannot fail to elucidate *our* hiſtory.—"Yet in ſpite of all theſe diſadvantages both in *dreſs* and *addreſs*, he, ſubtracted from his being one of the patriotic phalanx, ſoon commanded the attention of the Houſe by the depth of his arguments, and overcame all his diſadvantages by his penetration, diligence, courage and perſeverance. In his religious ſentiments, he was a flaming, puritanic bigot, loud againſt the *Laudians*, violent againſt the decent ceremonies of the church. His ſincerity at this time might be equal to his zeal, for certainly he now looked upon himſelf as a choſen veſſel. In 1642, when the fatal quarrel between Charles and his parliament commenced, he (through Mr. Hampden's intereſt) obtained permiſſion to raiſe a troop of horſe, which he eaſily did in his own county. He was at the battle of Edgehill, in 1643 obtained a colonel's commiſſion, and was almoſt immediately afterwards appointed lieutenant-general to the earl of Manchester; ſo rapidly did he riſe in the army, though *before unacquainted with arms*. His antipathy to his ſovereign was probably greatly heightened by the perſonal *diſobligations* he received from him. He diſcovered the King's inſincerity in a letter to the Queen, wherein he ſaid he was courted by both parties, but would cloſe with thoſe that offered the beſt terms; nor was Oliver ignorant of his declaration, that it would be eaſier to take him (Cromwell) off, when he had agreed with the parliament, than now he was at the head of the army. His hypocriſy to the public, and jocularity throughout the dreadful tragedy of the King's trial and execution, (though forced to hide the perturbation of his mind) gives greater pain than *the action itſelf*. Self-preſervation, the primary principle

principle of nature, might plead in his juſtification, at leaſt extenuation, in putting the King to death, but none to indulge a vein of mirth and pleaſantry in his misfortunes. After the death of that unhappy monarch, he drove his maſters and employers, the parliament, from the ſovereignty, into which he ſtept, and governed *thoſe nations* with an *applauſe* that wanted *only legality* to give it *the greateſt praiſe*."——What an happy brilliancy of thought! We believe Mr. Noble is the firſt man that ever dreamt of beſtowing *praiſe*, legally or illegally, upon *applauſe*.—After flattering himſelf that the reader will excuſe his having been *ſo particular* in giving the former part of this great man's life, which was the more *neceſſary*, becauſe, forſooth, one Padapopoli had ſaid he ſpent many years abroad, and Rapin was ignorant how or where he ſpent the firſt 35 years of his life, —Wou'd we had remained in the ſame ignorance!—he concludes by telling us he died peaceably in his bed, Sept. 3d, 1658.

We next have ſome account of his lady, "about whoſe character writers ſeem as little to agree as about his own; ſome declaring her to have been a conſtant ſpur to him in the career of his ambition; others, that ſhe always acted in conformity to his deſire, except rather wiſhing to bridle than ſtimulate his ambition. Oliver (our author ſuppoſes) ſeldom conſulted her but about family concerns; "for though a tender, he was by no means an uxorious huſband: he was in years, and her highneſs's perſon not calculated to inſpire love; and accordingly we find he gave her room for uneaſineſs by laviſhing his tendereſt regards upon others; for with all his ſaintſhip, he was but a frail veſſel."

In a note we find an account of two of his miſtreſſes, lady Dyſart, afterwards ducheſs of Lauderdale, and Mrs. Lambert; "ladies of very different accompliſhments; the former, beautiful, witty, learned, and full of intrigue; Mrs. Lambert employed only in praying and ſinging hymns. It was a court jeſt, that the Protector's inſtrument (of government) was found under Mrs. Lambert's petticoat."—Oh fye! Mr. Noble!—"Oliver's lady ſurvived him fourteen years, and died Sept. 1672, aged 74. She has been accuſed of gallantry and a love of liquors, but ſeemingly without foundation. None of her relations appear to have been employed during her huſband's adminiſtration.

Oliver had iſſue five ſons and four daughters: 1. Robert, who died young. 2. Oliver, killed in 1648, in attempting to repulſe the Scotch under duke Hamilton. 3. Richard, afterwards Lord Protector. 4. Henry, lord deputy of Ireland. 5. James, who died an infant. 6. Bridget, twice married, firſt to Henry Ireton, next to General Fleetwood. She had imbibed from Ireton ſo ſtrong an antipathy againſt the government of a ſingle perſon, that ſhe could not even bear the title of Protector. 7. Elizabeth, the Protector's favourite, married to John Cleypole, afterwards maſter of the horſe to both Oliver and Richard. She was a moſt amiable character, much diſliked her father's conduct, and ſincerely wiſhed the lawful heir to the crown reſtored to his rights. She died young of an inward complaint, attended with violent pain. In the repeated conferences ſhe had with her father juſt before her death, ſhe painted the guilt of his ambition in ſuch colours as ſunk deep into his mind, for either that or her death had a viſible effect upon his ſpirits. 8. Mary, married to Thomas, viſcount (afterwards earl of) Fauconberg, by whom ſhe had no iſſue. It was ſaid upon the reſignation of Richard, that "thoſe who wore breeches deſerved petticoats, better; but if thoſe in petticoats (meaning her ladyſhip) had been in breeches, they would have held faſter." She did not want for ſpirit, as appears from her anſwer to a cavalier who with much rudeneſs as well as inhumanity ſaid to her, on her father's body being expoſed on a gibbet after the Reſtoration, 'Madam, I ſaw your father yeſterday.' 'What then, ſir?' 'He ſtunk moſt abominably.' 'I ſuppoſe he was dead then?' 'Yes.' 'I thought ſo, or elſe I believe he would have made you ſtink worſe.' 9. Frances, the Protector's youngeſt daughter. A match between this lady and Charles II. is ſaid to have been propoſed to Oliver by lord Broghill; but he objected to it, upon a ſuppoſition that Charles would never forgive him the death of his father. She was next addreſſed by Jerry White, the Protector's chaplain, but with no better ſucceſs (though Jerry by the means got a wife ſomewhat againſt his will). She was at length married to the Hon. Robert Rich, grandſon and heir to the earl of Warwick, who died within two months after his marriage. Her ſecond huſband was ſir John Ruſſel, by whom ſhe had a numerous family; ſhe ſurvived him alſo, and died in 1720-1, aged 84.

The Third Part contains anecdotes of Richard, who ſucceeded his father as Protector. "He was educated (we find) at Felſted, and admitted of Lincoln's Inn in 1647. He appears to have been an indolent, inactive man, in the midſt of the troubles. After his marriage he reſided chiefly at Hurſley in Hampſhire, indulging himſelf in rural amuſements, inattentive to the public concerns, very uxorious, and not very frugal in his expences. In 1655, upon his father's advancement to the Protectorate, he

Was

was made firſt lord of trade and navigation, and in 1656 returned member for Hants. In 1657 he narrowly eſcaped being cruſhed to death by the ſtairs of the banqueting-houſe giving way: the ſame year he was elected chancellor of Oxford. He is generally repreſented as diſſatisfied with his father's grandeur, not thinking it built upon a good foundation. He did not, however, heſitate in accepting of his honours when he was declared his ſucceſſor. During his ſhort adminiſtration, which laſted only ſeven months and twenty-eight days, there are but few occurrences relating to himſelf. After his reſignation he remained inactive during the ſitting of the Rump Parliament, and the frequent revolutions that followed. At the Reſtoration, he thought it prudent to retire to the Continent, more for fear of his debts than of the king. He reſided chiefly at Geneva and Paris, unknown, unnoticed, and under a borrowed name, neglected by his relations and friends. In 1680, having overcome moſt of his pecuniary difficulties (how we are not told) he returned to England, and reſided at Cheſhunt, by the name of Wallis or Clark, unknown except to a few friends. One would now have thought that he had weathered every ſtorm, and would have retired in peace to the grave. But this was not the caſe; for on the death of his only ſon without iſſue, his daughters, forgetting their duty, and even humanity, commenced a ſuit to obtain immediate poſſeſſion. The venerable old man was obliged, for this reaſon, *to perſonally appear* in court. The judge, ſtruck with the ſad reverſe of fortune, and his daughters' unfeeling behaviour, ordered a chair to be brought into court, and inſiſted that he would ſit covered; when, after ſpeaking with a becoming ſeverity *at* the ſhameful treatment of his daughters, *made* an order in his favour. He enjoyed a good ſtate of health to the laſt, and at fourſcore would gallop his horſe for ſeveral miles together. He died in 1712, in the 86th year of his age. This gentleman ſuffered inconceivable abuſe both from cavaliers and republicans. The former exhibited him as a ſubject of deriſion, calling him the Meek Knight, Tumble-down Dick, and ſuch contemptuous names. It muſt be granted indeed, that his knowledge in the art of government was very little; but this is no reaſon why his capacity ſhould be bad. He has been ſaid to have wanted ſpirit; but this is a vulgar error; for, when the army deſerted him, ſeeing Whalley's regiment of horſe filing off, he opened his breaſt and deſired them to put an end to his life and miſfortunes together."

Our author has contrived to diſcover a great ſimilarity in the ſituations of Richard the Protector and Henry V. at their acceſſions——"Both their fathers uſurped the ſovereign power"—and in a tedious note has undertaken to prove, by a curious chain of reaſoning, "that Oliver was leſs guilty than ſeveral of our kings. He had ſelf-defence to plead, which ſome of them ſcarcely could;"—a plea, which, by parity of reaſoning, would juſtify any man who had become obnoxious to the laws, in killing the King, if he could ſave his own life by ſo doing.—"Richard was juſt ſuch an uſurper as Lady Jane Grey."—A very ſentimental groupe, truly! Tumble-down Dick, the hero of Agincourt, and Lady Jane Grey!

"Thus Hercules was to a diſtaff chain'd."

The remainder of this Section contains ſome account of Richard's iſſue; he had two ſons and ſeven daughters, the greater part of whom died young. Ann, the ſurvivor, lived till 1727.

Part the Fourth, Sect. 1ſt, contains the Memoirs of Henry, the ſecond, and youngeſt ſurviving ſon of Oliver; "a man univerſally beloved and reſpected even by the cavaliers. *He* likewiſe was educated at Felſted, and went young into the army. He accompanied his father to Ireland in 1649. In 1657 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, and commander in chief, ſome others being joined with him in the civil adminiſtration. This was by no means agreeable to the officers of the army, who had been long uſed to oppreſs the natives, and who knew he would put a ſtop to their exceſſes; they accordingly petitioned the Protector to reſtore their old governor Fleetwood. But Henry, by the wiſdom and equity of his adminiſtration, ſo conciliated the love of the Iriſh, who regarded him as a bleſſing, that they preſented a counter addreſs. His ſituation was, however, far from agreeable; he had an empty treaſury, and, what was moſt grievous, could procure no money from England to anſwer the current demands of the ſtate; the Protector, though his abilities were good, and his manners irreproachable, allowing him far leſs power than could well be imagined.—Upon his brother's acceſſion, he procured him to be proclaimed and acknowledged in Ireland. Richard, however, not daring to renew his commiſſion, he was very deſirous of coming over to England, perceiving that his brother's government was upon the decline: but the more anxious he ſeemed to come over, the more the republicans ſtrove to prevent it: they even aſperſed his character. This he highly reſented in a letter to his brother:—'I find (ſays he) they have already begot a doubt among my friends 'whether all be right; *but I will rather ſubmit to any ſufferings with a good name, than be the greateſt man upon earth without it.*'

it.'——The Protector being diſplaced, he wiſhed to have kept Ireland for his majeſty, but was prevented by the commiſſioners, who ſent Sir Hardreſs Waller to ſurpriſe him, to whom he ſurrendered.—On his return to England he retired into the country, and reſided five or ſix years at Chippenham with his father-in-law, ſir Francis Ruſſell; he afterwards removed to Spinney Abbey, near Soham in Cambridgeſhire.—Here he was viſited by his ſovereign Charles the Second, who, on his return from Newmarket in 1671, wiſhing to call at ſome houſe to refreſh himſelf, was, by one of the courtiers, conducted to Mr. Cromwell's. On entering the farm-yard, one of the company took up a muck-fork, and throwing it over his ſhoulder went before Mr. Cromwell. The facetious monarch enquiring into the reaſon of this, the muck-fork-bearer replied, 'Sire, the gentleman before whom I carry this implement of huſbandry, is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honour of being mace-bearer when he was in Ireland.' Charles laughed, poor Mr. Cromwell was confounded; but the eaſe of the ſovereign ſoon diſſipated all diſquietudes; and, after being hoſpitably entertained, they departed with good-humour on all ſides. This truly great and good man ended his days in peace, March 23, 1674. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Francis Ruſſell, who ſurvived him, dying in 1687. By her he had five ſons and two daughters.

Sections 2d and 3d contain an account of the deſcendants of Henry, the ſecond ſon of the Lord Lieutenant. He was a major in the army under Lord Galway, in Spain, where he died of a fever in 1711. By his wife Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Benjamin Heuling, an eminent Turkey merchant, he had eight ſons and two daughters. The three firſt died young; William, the fourth ſon, had chambers in Gray's Inn, and, ſo late as 1750, married the widow of Thomas Wetby, eſq. of Linton, and died in Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-Garden, 1772, aged eighty. Richard, the fifth ſon, was bred to the law, and died in 1759, leaving one ſon, Robert Thornhill Cromwell, who died 1762 unmarried, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Ann, and Letitia. Ann died in 1777. Elizabeth and Letitia are ſtill living at Hampſtead, poſſeſſed of affluent fortunes, having an eſtate of upwards of 600l. per ann. excluſive of what their father left them.—Henry, the ſixth ſon, had a place in the Exciſe, and died in 1769 unmarried. Thomas, the ſeventh ſon, was in a humble ſituation indeed, for a deſcendant of the great Oliver. He carried on the buſineſs of a grocer, on Snow-hill, and died in 1748, having been twice married. By his ſecond wife he left a ſon, Oliver, who is now a ſolicitor in Chancery, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and with *his* ſon Oliver, born in 1782, are now the only male deſcendants of the Protector."

Having thus followed the author through his genealogical labyrinth, we preſent our readers with a choice morſel by the way of *bonne bouche*:—"Thus the protectorate *houſe* of Cromwell may not be *improperly repreſented as a river*, which, taking its riſe in the mountains of Wales, *continued* long in that principality; *when* gently *gliding* down the hills of Glamorganſhire, and *meandering* through various counties, it arrived at the *Imperial Thames*, where, having gained great ſtrength, and enlarged its bounds, it changed its ancient name, and, turning its courſe north-eaſt, *rolled* on into Huntingdonſhire, where it *loitered* a conſiderable time, and divided itſelf into various branches. One of the leaſt of them ſuddenly *burſting* its banks *ſwelled* into a tremendous river, which (*mirabile dictu*) not only *ſwallowed* up the *main ſtream*, but at length overflowed three mighty nations, and by its rapidity and dreadful violence ſpread terror throughout the globe; *when* it *as* ſilently *as* ſuddenly returned to far leſs than its original limits; leaving, however, many noble branches behind it. Ever ſince it has ſoftly *murmured* on towards the ſouth, where, inſtead of its former boundleſs current, it is now only admirable for the clearneſs and goodneſs of its ſtream."——What a wonderful gliding, meandering, rolling, loitering, voracious, murmuring *houſe*, repreſented as a *river!*—This is followed by a ſtring of proofs and illuſtrations, of which we ſhall only ſay, that

"Notes upon books outdo the books
themſelves."

The Appendix is merely an extract from ſundry parish-regiſters, which may be very uſeful, but are by no means entertaining.

The Second Volume contains the memoirs of thirty-ſeven different families related, by the females, to the Cromwells; to which we beg leave to refer the curious reader who is not already ſatisfied with the ſpecimen here given.

The

The Hiſtory of Ayder Ali Khan, Nabob Bahader; or, New Memoirs concerning the Eaſt Indies. With Hiſtorical Notes. By M. M. D. L. T. General of Ten Thouſand Men, in the Army of the Mogul Empire, and formerly Commander in Chief of the Artillery of Ayder Ali, and of a Body of European Troops in the ſervice of that Nabob. 2 vols. London. J. Johnſon. 1784.

AN advertiſement preceding the Work informs us (which information, for reaſons beſt known to the editor, is omitted in the title-page), that it is a tranſlation from the French. This, however, was needleſs: the leaſt attentive reader cannot fail of diſcovering the author's country.—The *amor patriæ*, while it is kept within due bounds, is certainly a moſt laudable paſſion; but, like many others, it is apt to carry us too far, and frequently degenerates into a *national vanity*; which though it does not abſolutely deny the merits of our neighbours, yet greatly tends to depreciate them, by unreaſonably exalting our own. This diſeaſe of the mind, though it be to be found in all countries in a greater or leſs degree, is in France abſolutely epidemical; and the work before us affords ſtrong proofs that the author, notwithſtanding his boaſted impartiality, and *kind* ſilence when "he could have ſpoke much more effectually to the diſadvantage of the Engliſh Adminiſtration in India," has caught the infection. After apologizing for writing the hiſtory of a living prince, (which apology is *now* unneceſſary, and might therefore as well have been omitted in the tranſlation) he mentions his having done juſtice to the characters of Generals Coote, Smith, and Goddard, as a *weighty* circumſtance to vindicate his impartiality from the reproaches that *intereſted* and *prejudiced readers* will, doubtleſs, be ready to make. Does this not imply the *mens conſcia recti*? Is it not rather a confeſſion that what we have aſſerted is true? He lays claim to a greater degree of credit than writers in general are intitled to, from his confidential ſituation, and being totally unin-fluenced by any reaſons to diſguiſe the truth. We by no means wiſh to queſtion either the confidential conſequence of the *ſoi-diſant* general of thouſands, or the independence of the late commander in chief of Ayder's artillery; but we are bound to obſerve, that we have only his own word for the whole of it.

The Introduction, as the author ſtiles it, contains an account of part of thoſe revolutions which the invaſion of India by Nadir Sha, commonly called Thamas Kouli Khan, occaſioned in thoſe provinces of that extenſive empire which are the theatre of the preſent Hiſtory. In the treaty concluded between that Conqueror and the Emperor of the Mogols, the poſt of Grand Vizir and the nine Subaſhips, were made hereditary. Of theſe the Subaſhip of the Decan was the chief, and conſtituted, at leaſt, a third part of the empire: it contained many Kingdoms, governed by their own laws, and being only tributaries to the empire. It comprehended alſo ſeveral governments, of different magnitudes, in the gift of the Suba; the governors of which the Europeans call Nabobs. Of theſe the Nabobſhip of Arcot held the firſt rank, and though in the gift of the Suba, had long been in poſſeſſion of the ſame family, a branch of the Seyds, or deſcendants of Maiomet. In the year 1740, the Marattas made an incurſion into the Decan under the conduct of Ragogi, their general.—The Nabob of Arcot marched againſt them, but, being conſiderably inferior to them, loſt both the victory and his life.

"He left an only ſon, who ſucceeded him; the reſt of the family ſought an aſylum at Pondicherry, which Ragogi beſieged, and demanded the Nabob's family to be given up, and tribute to be paid. The ſpirited *French* governor replied, that *the dominions of the king of France had always been the aſylum of unfortunate princes; and that the French had no other tribute to give than bullets and balls.* A piece of gallantry *made to* the miſtreſs of the Maratta General, together with the bravery of the beſieged, induced Ragogi to raiſe the ſiege.

This *gallantry made to the lady*, induces us to think the tranſlator is a foreigner; at all events, he is little acquainted with the idiom of the Engliſh language: the *gallantry*, we preſume, was a preſent.—Anaverdi Khan, a man of conſummate knowledge in politics, and one of the Suba's beſt generals, was by him appointed regent of Arcot during the young prince's minority. But this inſidious politician, in order to acquire to himſelf his pupil's territories, inſpired him with haughtineſs and avidity to ſuch a degree as rendered him odious to his ſubjects, and at length fomented a ſedition among the Patanes, a numerous corps in the Nabob's army, who, applying for the payment of their arrears, were treated in the ſevereſt manner by the prince. A revolt was the conſequence, and the young Nabob was put to the ſword in 1745. Anaverdi was appointed Nabob in his room, after having cauſed the Patanes to be maſſacred for the crime they had committed, though at his own inſtigation.

The famous Dupleix, who in 1746 was appointed

appointed Governor of Pondicherry, became the avenger of the family of the Nabobs of Arcot, "by eſpouſing the cauſe of Chanda Saeb, the only ſurviving branch, in order to puniſh Anaverdi Khan for having aſſiſted the Engliſh. In July 1749, Idadmoudi Khan, nephew to the Suba, aſſiſted by Chanda Saeb and M. Dupleix, attacked, and, after being repulſed for two ſucceſſive days, on the third, by the *bravery of the French*, forced Anaverdi's trenches, who loſt his life on the occaſion, in the 82d year of his age. The Suba, jealous of the power his nephew had acquired on this occaſion, marched againſt him and his allies. Idadmoudi Khan was prevailed on to repair to his uncle's camp, under a promiſe of being, on his ſubmiſſion, appointed Nabob of Arcot; inſtead of which, his uncle cauſed him to be arreſted. This treachery occaſioned a general diſguſt in the army. A conſpiracy was formed in conjunction with Governor Dupleix, who cauſed the French army, conſiſting of 800 French and 4000 Sepoys, to march againſt the Suba, whoſe army conſiſted of 300,000 fighting men. This *handful of French (aided by the conſpirators)* decided the fate of this powerful Prince, who was ſlain on his elephant. His nephew Idadmoudi Khan ſucceeded him as Suba.

"At this æra commences the hiſtory of Ayder Ali Khan, who was then about twenty-two years old, and at the head of a ſmall quota of troops in the Suba's army.

"Idadmoudi Khan was ſlain in a ſedition in 1751, and ſucceeded by his uncle Salaberzing, who was aſſaſſinated in 1758 by his brother Nizam Ali Khan, the preſent Suba of Decan.

"The Engliſh, who always ſupported Anaverdi Khan's family, cauſed Mehemet Ali Khan to be acknowledged Nabob of Arcot, and delivered Chanda Saeb, who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, to the general of the Tanjaor troops, who cauſed him to be beheaded."—This crime (we are told in the ſpirit of prophecy) is not to paſs unpuniſhed, Ayder Ali having *promiſed* the Rajah of Tanjaor's dominions to Chanda Saeb's ſon.

Next follow the particular circumſtances relating to the perſon, habit, and manners of Ayder Ali, which we have inſerted in the former part of this Number.

We ſhall now proceed to give ſome ſhort extracts of his exploits.

Ayder Ali Khan was born in 1728, at Divanelli, a caſtle belonging to his father, Nadim Saeb, a General of ten thouſand horſe. He had never quitted his father's houſe till 1750, when his father gave him the command of the troops he was bound to furniſh for his Lordſhip of Divanelli, conſiſting only of 50 horſemen and 200 peaders, armed with matchlocks. During this campaign the *bravery of the French* made ſuch an impreſſion on his mind, that he was perſuaded *they* were capable of undertaking the moſt *difficult enterprizes*; and his obſervations on the manners, diſcipline, fortifications, arts, &c. gave him the higheſt eſteem for that *celebrated and warlike nation*.

In 1751, after the death of his father, he joined his brother in Mayſſour, who, at his inſtigation, was the firſt Indian that formed a corps of Sepoys armed with firelocks and bayonets, and had a train of artillery ſerved by Europeans.

In 1752 we find him ſent to the aſſiſtance of the French, at the head of 1800 horſe.

Page 55, the author accounts for, and refutes, the error which ſuppoſes Ayder to have been a corporal of Sepoys, the word *nair* being the only one in the Malabar language to denote any chief whatſoever, from the king to the corporal.

In 1756, by the death of his brother without iſſue male, he came into poſſeſſion of a handſome fortreſs, fertile territory, and a body of troops, which, joined to his own, amounted to upwards of 15,000 men, including 200 Europeans. He likewiſe ſucceeded him as generaliſſimo of the king of Mayſſour's armies. He ſoon after narrowly avoided falling a ſacrifice to the treachery of this king's favourite, making his eſcape with only thirty followers. He was ſoon joined by his brother-in-law, with almoſt all his cavalry, and enabled to begin a defenſive war with the Marattas. In 1760, he diſpatched his brother with a detachment of 7000 men to the relief of Pondicherry, and during his abſence made a peace with the Marattas.

Page 72, we find him victorious over his adverſary, by a ſtroke of refined policy, without coming to an engagement: he was now appointed regent in his ſtead; in which capacity he behaved ſo as greatly to augment his reputation. He gained a complete victory over the Nabobs of Canour, Carpet, and Sanour, for which he was indebted to the *bravery* of the *French cavalry*.—He next formed an alliance with the brother of the Suba of Decan, by which means he was acknowledged Suba of Scirra, and from a private perſon raiſed to the rank of the greateſt Princes of India.—He now carried on the war with ſucceſs againſt the Marattas, but by the puſillanimity of his allies nearly loſt his life, having received a ſtroke on the head with a ſabre. A few days after he concluded a truce with them for three years.

He next became poſſeſſed of the kingdom of Canara, owing to the treachery of its king, who, in return for Ayder's having replaced him on the throne of his anceſtors,

joined in a conſpiracy to take away his life. He now went to the aſſiſtance of the Mapelets againſt the Nayres, who had maſſacred upwards of 6400 of the former, and, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority in number, completely routed and purſued them with great ſlaughter.

Through the remaining part of this volume, we find him adding victory to victory, and conqueſt to conqueſt, ſurmounting every difficulty. His genius ſeems to have been formed to ſhine in critical and embarraſſing ſituations: in theſe, even when deſerted by his neareſt relations, he found conſtant reſources in his own abilities, and, though ſurrounded with dangers, roſe ſuperior to them all.—Among other curious articles this volume contains an account of his triumphal march from Coilmoutour to Syringpatnam, which will, no doubt, be agreeable to the reader, as it conveys an idea of the magnificence of Aſiatic proceſſions: but for this and the contents of the ſecond volume we muſt, for want of room, refer him to the work itſelf.—We ſhall only obſerve, that the author ſeems perfectly maſter of his ſubject; and that, allowing for the *penchant* ſo prevalent among his countrymen, and ſome little inaccuracies of ſtyle (whether the author's or tranſlator's we cannot determine), the book, upon the whole, is well, and ſeems candidly, written, and merits the peruſal of thoſe who with for information relative to the wars in the Peninſula up to the beginning of the year 1779, at which period this Hiſtory ceaſes.

Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire, written by himſelf. Tranſlated from the French. London. G. Robinſon. 1784.

AN Extract of a Letter from Paris, which ſerves by way of preface to this article, if it does not come under the denomination of the *puff direct*, is certainly the *puff collateral*.—"No leſs than *three* editions already ſeized, and *ſeven* bookſellers impriſoned!"—Can any mortal be ſo void of curioſity as not to read ſuch marvellous Memoirs!—"The King of Pruſſia is highly irritated, and is *ſaid* to be very buſily employed in writing an anſwer to theſe Memoirs."—*Credat Judæus.*—"Voltaire's friends allow them to be authentic, and nobody doubts it. They are *really* written by Voltaire."—We *really* have our doubts on that head, and are rather induced to think, that the work itſelf was manufactured by ſome Peripatetic Abbe, as the poſthumous bantling has not a feature reſembling its ſuppoſed parent. The prefatory letter ſavours more of Paternoſter-row than of Paris. The ſtyle is a very humble imitation indeed of Voltaire's, and totally void of that Attic ſalt with which all his real productions abound. When ſcurrility, and indiſcriminate abuſe of kings, cardinals, philoſophers, and poets, in language that would diſgrace a Poiſſarde, ſhall be allowed to be the character-ſtic marks of Voltaire's pen, then, and not till then, can we be prevailed on to conſider the brat in any other light than that of a baſtard.—The reader ſhall judge for himſelf.

Speaking of the late king of Pruſſia, he ſays, "Frederic-William was an abſolute Vandal; never were ſubjects poorer, or king more rich; his lands were farmed out to tax-gatherers, who held the double office of exciſeman and judge.

"Was a poor girl found guilty of *making* a child, ſome of the girl's relations were obliged to pay his Majeſty for the *faſhion*."

"Turkey, it muſt be confeſſed, *is* a republic, when *compared* to the *deſpotiſm* exerciſed by this Frederic-William."—To what ſhall we compare this ſentence?

"If he happened to meet a woman, he would demand, why ſhe ſtaid idling her time in the ſtreets? and exclaim, *Go—get home with you, you lazy huſſey! An honeſt woman has no buſineſs ever the threſhold of her own door*; which remonſtrance he would accompany with a hearty box on the ear, a kick in the *groin*, or a few well-applied ſtrokes on the ſhoulders with his cane."

"The *holy* miniſters of the goſpel were treated *alſo* in *exactly* the ſame ſtyle."—This breathes the very ſpirit of Voltaire!

He next has a ſtroke at his preſent Majeſty, who then was only heir apparent.—"The prince had a fort of miſtreſs, and *imagined* himſelf in love, but in this he was *deceived*; [*miſtaken* he might be] his *avocation* was not *with* the *fair ſex*.

"The Prince attempted to elope, for which his father made a *tranſfer* of him to the *citadel* of Cuſtrin, after kicking his daughter, the Princeſs Wilhelmina, out of a large window, upon a ſuppoſition that ſhe was concerned in the plot.

"After eighteen months impriſonment, he recovered his liberty, and began writing verſes, and opened a correſpondence with thoſe men of letters in France who were *ſomething* known in the world.—He treated me as *ſomething divine*, and I him as a *Solomon*."—Epithets coſt us nothing.—"He always called me his *dear friend*, and frequently ſpoke of the *ſolid* marks of his friendſhip which

which he deſigned for me as ſoon as he ſhould mount the throne.

"The throne at laſt *was mounted*, and an ambaſſador-extraordinary was ſent from France, who immediately on his arrival informed me he had the fineſt, greateſt, and moſt magnificent preſent that ever was preſented, to make me on the part of the King his maſter.

"Away I ran, and found my ambaſſador, whoſe *only baggage* was a ſmall keg of wine tied behind his chaiſe, ſent from the cellar of the late king by the reigning monarch, with a royal command for me to drink. I *emptied* myſelf in proteſtations of aſtoniſhment and gratitude, for theſe LIQUID marks of his Majeſty's bounty, inſtead of the SOLID ones I had been taught to expect."

Riſum teneatis!—In this elegant ſtyle, and with ſuch redundancy of wit, this pſeudo-Voltaire throughout the book abuſes *Frederic*, Maupertuis, *Louis* XV. the Biſhop of Mirepoix, Cardinal Bernis, and Madame Pompadour; in ſhort, he ſpares nor age nor ſex, from *Staniſlaus* at Luneville, to M. de Freitag, the Pruſſian reſident at Franckfort; and concludes with a back ſtroke at the whole Prieſthood: "Prieſts," ſays he, "would canonize Cartouche or Jonathan Wild, were they devotees."—Voltaire, it muſt be owned, as well as Pope, waged war againſt the poetaſters of their day, and under that denomination ſometimes attacked men of real genius: but then they did it gracefully; *their* ſatire was a well-ſet razor, our *author*'s is a hand-ſaw; and could Voltaire's injured ghoſt re-viſit this world, and meet this uſurper of his name, he would be tempted to treat him worſe than Frederic William did the Princeſs Wilhelmina.

Curſory Remarks on the Importance of Agriculture, in its Connection with Manufactures and Commerce; adapted to the preſent Situation of Great Britain. By William Lamport, Honorary Member of the Bath Agricultural Society, &c. Sewell, 1784.

THE writer of this intereſting and uſeful Tract is not ambitious of literary fame; to be beneficial to his country is all that he deſires. If his performance be duly attended to, there is hardly a doubt but his *deſire* will be fulfilled; and it is to be hoped that the goodneſs of his intentions, and the execution of his work, will procure him a little of that very fame which he ſo modeſtly declines.

Oppreſſed as this nation now is with accumulated debts and taxes, we readily concur with the author in ſaying, that ſome ſpeedy and effectual means of relief are neceſſary; and that the improvement and extenſion of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are the moſt eligible.—His profeſſed object is, "to conſider how they may be made to operate ſingly, or in connection with each other."—"Agriculture claims our firſt notice, not only from its ſeniority, but becauſe the other two derive their exiſtence from it. The territory which a nation poſſeſſes is its original property, fund, or capital ſtock, from whence it is ſupplied with the neceſſaries of life; and to which it can have recourſe in all trying emergencies. If *abſolutely obliged to it*, a people can at all times draw from their lands an amount ſufficient for the revival of a drooping trade, provided a conſtant reſpect be paid to cultivation. A wiſe government will, therefore, ſo regulate its operations as not to check or retard the progreſs of huſbandry." This is all reaſonable and juſt. Mr. Lamport now gives us *an enumeration* of the advantages to be derived from agriculture—"From the ſurface of our lands, we have timber, cordage, and ſails, for our navy; flax, wool, hides, and tallow, madder, and other dye-ſtuffs, all of them articles of trade." To theſe he adds many more of equal importance to the nation, and then reminds us of the good effects they produce, by furniſhing employment for labourers and artificers.

In ſhewing the influence of agriculture on trade and commerce, he relates ſeveral very intereſting facts. He makes it appear, that the proſperity of the moſt diſtinguiſhed nations in Europe has generally kept pace with the extenſion of their *commerce*; and that their commerce has always gone hand in hand with AGRICULTURE. Many of our barren hills, downs, and moors, were once under tillage; and they would have been ſo ſtill, had not a luſt for Indian gold and foreign luxuries tainted men's minds, and withdrawn their attention from the cultivation of the earth. But the wild ſtate of ſo much ground is rather a ſource of ſatisfaction to Mr. Lamport, than otherwiſe; becauſe it is an internal reſource, from which the nation can at any time draw emolument. On the heads of encouraging and improving huſbandry, many ſenſible things are ſaid both of a practical and theoretical nature, and which are well worth the notice of men of landed property.

In ſpeaking of the preſent prevailing cuſtom of throwing ſeveral ſmall farms into one, in order to ſave a little trouble in collecting the rents, he deſcribes very well the evils that ariſe from that deſtructive practice;—it promotes emigration, and of courſe prevents population: and it is equally detrimental to the production of the land, and the preſervation of the corn during harveſt.

Drill Husbandry perfected. With other Interesting Circumstances in Agriculture, respecting the most effectual Methods of producing the greatest Crops of Corn which any given Lands are capable of producing; with an elegant Copper-plate of a New-invented Patent Machine for Drilling Land, or Sowing, or Planting therein, in any given Quantity, and at any given Depth and Distance, all Sorts of Grain, Pulse, and Seeds, with or without Ground or pulverized Manure, viz. Soot, Salt, Ashes, &c. mixed therewith, and Harrowing the same; with a New-invented Hand-hoe. By the Rev. James Cooke, M. A. S. A.

THESE newly-invented machines display a considerable share of ingenuity; and from the account that the proprietor and patentee gives of them, there is hardly a doubt but they will produce some very beneficial effects on the useful art of agriculture. The drilling machine is apparently complex in its construction; but Mr. Cooke shews that experience has demonstrated the use of it to be simple and easy. It is adapted to every sort of soil. The price of it, he owns, is high; but then, he makes a very generous offer to those who wish to make trial of it:—"Any one doubting of the utility, or complaining of the price of the machine and hoe, may be accommodated with one gratis, on condition of paying the value of so much seed, and labour, as shall be saved by means of them, on twenty statute acres of land prepared for wheat; thirty prepared for barley; to be estimated from the average produce of the country where sown." The inventor has given full directions about the use of his machines; and has presented the husbandman with several observations, practical as well as theoretical. It is to be apprehended (from this production), that the discharge of his sacred function had not turned out so much to the author's temporal emolument as he could have wished. Now that he has begun to *labour in an earthly vineyard*, we hope and trust he will be more successful.

A Treatise on the Management of Peach and Nectarine Trees; either in Forcing-houses or on Hot and Common Walls: Containing an effectual and easy Method of preventing them from being infected with any Species of Insects. Also Directions for constructing proper Forcing-houses and Hot-walls. By Thomas Kyle, Gardener to the Hon. Baron Stewart, of Moredun. Edinburgh: Printed for the Author, 1783.

THE writer of this Treatise seems to be a sensible, judicious man; and the value of his opinions is heightened by their being founded on observation and experiment, the only sure means of attaining to useful discovery either in the arts or in the sciences.

He is entertaining and ingenious enough on all the different topics on which he writes, but most so on that of *preserving trees from insects*.

"Soon after the leaves begin to expand, the *Aphis*, or small *green fly*, infects them; and some time after a worse enemy to them, called *acarus*, or *red-spider*; with some other species of insects." To prevent the breeding of such vermin, a process of *watering* and of *throwing steam into the plants* is recommended, which appears to us to bid fair to answer the end proposed by it; that process will not totally prevent mildew, but it will render the bad effects of it very inconsiderable. Mr. Kyle affirms, that the much extolled tobacco-smoke destroys the *aphis*, but does not the least injury to the *red-spider*; it renders the forcing-houses disagreeable to the senses, and does no good to the flowers. In a proper *hot-house* nectarines and peaches may be forced so early, he says, as the first of December. He would have all trees produce once a-year.

Faith and Works: a Sermon, preached at St. Luke's, Chelsea, February 29, 1784; by Richard Sandilands, Bal. Coll. Oxon. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Viscountess Dowager Hereford: Published at the Desire of the Parishioners. London: Printed for the Author; and sold by Cadell, Evans, Faulder, and Stockdale.

THE subject of this Sermon is taken from the 2d chapter of the General Epistle of St. James, "Faith without works is dead." In order to convince his hearers of the necessity which there is of a constant union subsisting between *faith* and *practice*, the author sets himself to reconcile the seemingly opposite opinions of St. *Paul* and St. *James* concerning the doctrines of *faith* and *works*. This leads him to attempt to ascertain the precise import of the words *faith* and *works*; and to institute a very long comparison between the writings of these two Apostles. In the course of his reasoning he gives proof of more than common piety; and evinces an attention to the sacred scriptures, which must appear commendable to every good christian. The result of his reasoning is, that whatever difference peculiarity of *expression* or of *situation* might have produced, the ideas of St. Paul and of St. James respecting faith and practice were exactly the same.—This topic was long since fully and ably discussed in a sermon written by Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

POETRY.

POETRY.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Biographer of Lord Melcombe, in your laſt Magazine, has, with laudable induſtry, put together the ſcattered circumſtances of his Lordſhip's life. In mentioning the poetical pieces of that Nobleman, he has omitted to notice a complimentary Addreſs to Mr. Stubbes, one of the ſet enumerated in the Latin diſtich, and which therefore I ſend you for publication. It is one of his Lordſhip's very early pieces, and is extracted from a pamphlet entitled "The Laurel and the Olive:" inſcribed to George Bubb, eſq. By Geo. Stubbes, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College in Oxon. Printed for Egbert Sanger, Fol. 1710.

I am, an Approver of your Work,
M. L.

AS when Love's ſmiling queen her dovelets reins
To meet her hero, red from Philagra's plains;
No plaining ſigh ſhe ſlights, no bribing tear,
But ſheds ſoft pleaſure from her ſilver car;
Devoted crouds her tender ſway confeſs,
And, loſt in joys, th' indulgent goddeſs bleſs.

So when you praiſe, or pitying beauty ſmiles,
The hero and the lover bleſs their toils;
Immortal both they own, with ſweet ſurprize,
Your powerful verſe, and T——'s powerful eyes.

Unrivall'd charms bloom in your matchleſs ſong,
Sweet as ſmooth Garth, and bold as nervous Young.
So ſtrong the pleaſing ray, ſo fierce the fire,
You warm the coward, and the brave inſpire,
The earthieſt, moſt unanimated maſs,
That ſhook inglorious at the inſpiring braſs,
Would glory now, through ſeas of blood purſue,
And ſmile at danger to be ſung by you.
Yet nymphs in ſecret pinings waſte their bloom,
Thoughtleſs to chide their friſking kidlings home;
Sooth'd by thy verſe, they wiſh not to be free,
But offer all their fleecy wealth for thee:
For thee the Nereids braciſh chaplets weave,
And woo their favourite ſwain with every wave;
Each blue-ey'd Naiad leaves the plaining ſtream,
And perjur'd Iſis quits her faithful Thame.

Oh magic power of verſe! Oh force of lays!
To imitate how hard! how hard to praiſe!
Strong as loud whirlwinds Heaven's artillery bear,
Yet ſoft as gales that wake the flow'ry year,
And Venus ſmiles through the grim face of war.
I take thy plume, to wing my humbler flight;
For only thou canſt praiſe, what only thou canſt write.

As ſtars, that wandering through the æthereal coaſt,
Their beams diminiſh'd, and their glory loſt,
At length profuſe of new-born light return,
And the rich ſky glows from their ſilver urn:
So when revolving years have run their race,
Bright the ſame fires in different boſoms blaze.
Known by his glorious ſcars, and deathleſs lines,
Again the hero and the poet ſhines.
In gentler Harriſon ſoft Waller ſighs,
And Mira wounds with Sachariſſa's eyes.
Achilles lives, and Homer ſtill delights,
Whilſt Addiſon records, and Churchill fights,
This happy age each worthy ſhall renew,
And all diffolv'd in pleaſing wonder view
In Ann Philippa, Chaucer ſhine in you.

GEORGE BUBB.

FRAGMENT of a RHAPSODY Written at the LAKES in WESTMORELAND.

By Dr. BROWNE, Author of "The Eſſimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times."

NOw ſunk the ſun, now twilight ſunk, and night
Rode in her zenith; nor a paſſing breeze
Sigh'd to the groves, which in the midnight air
Stood motionleſs; and in the peaceful floods
Inverted hung: for now the billow ſlept
Along the ſhore, nor heav'd the deep, but ſpread
A ſhining mirror to the moon's pale orb,
Which, dim and waining o'er the ſhadowy cliffs,
The ſolemn woods and ſpiry mountain tops
Her glimmering faintneſs threw. Now every eye repoſe;
Oppreſs'd with toil, was drown'd in deep
Save that the unſeen ſhepherd in his watch,
Propt on his crook, ſtood liſt'ning by the fold,
And gaz'd the ſtarry vault and pendant moon;
Nor voice nor ſound broke on the deep ſerene,
But the ſoft murmur of ſwift guſhing rills,
Forth iſſuing from the mountain's diſtant ſteep,
(Unheard till now, and now ſcarce heard)
All things at reſt, and imag'd the ſtill voice
Of Quiet whiſpering to the ear of Night.

The

The PLAINTIVE LOVER.

Written in America by a young Gentleman of this Country, reſident there.

HOW long, Cleora, muſt I prove
The victim of thy forc'd diſdain,
Forbid to tell my hapleſs love
But to the ſadly-ſounding main!

But to the ſolitary ſhade,
Where oft thy ſweetly plaintive tale
Sounds ſympathetic through the glade,
Thou nightly ſongſtreſs of the vale!

Condemn'd from joy and *thee* to ſtray,
Thy form ſtill charms my mental ſight;
Thy truth and virtue fill the day,
Thy yielding beauty crowns the night.

Oh! tell me, has relentleſs Heaven
Decreed eternal woes to love?
Then happy they to whom is given
A heart that beauty cannot move.

Ah! no—be *their's* the ſelfiſh bliſs;
My breaſt let heaven-born paſſion fire!
Be't mine t'imprint the burning kiſs,
And feel the *torments* of deſire!

P—— M——.

The VIRTUOUS STRUGGLE.

BY THE SAME.

UPON a river's moſſy bank
The lovely Chloris lay reclin'd;
Looſe o'er her ſhoulders flow'd her hair,
Her breaſt heav'd wanton to the wind.

The roſe had faded on her cheek,
Tears quench'd the luſtre of her eye;
And from her ſnow-white boſom oft
Unwilling roſe the tender ſigh.

Neglected was her looſe attire,
All reſtleſs and diſturb'd ſhe lay—
Two certain ſymptoms of a mind
O'ercome by love's tyrannic ſway!—

"No, Daphnis, no, thy hopes are vain"—
(With paſſion trembling thus ſhe ſpoke)
"Though all the Godhead ſtrives to bend
"My neck reluctant to the yoke.

"This deſtin'd heart muſt feel thy power,
"Theſe tell-tale eyes my flame confeſs;
"But ſafe I'll lock within my lips
"What ſhame compels me to ſuppreſs."

P—— M——.

ONE TREE HILL.

TO Cooper's Hill, ſo green and gay,
How ſweetly Denham * tun'd the lay!
Of Grongar's height ſoft Dyer ſung,
And Richmond wak'd the lyre of Young.

Each flowery hill that charms around,
A poet's grateful praiſe has found,
Save one, that claims the Muſe's ſkill,
The pride of Greenwich, *One Tree Hill.*

Tameſis, chief of rivers, ſay,
In all thy wand'ring, winding way,
Doſt thou ſo fair a hill remark
As this, the boaſt of Greenwich Park?
I know thou'lt ſay (and anſwer true),
Not ſuch a beauty meets my view.
Go, Richmond, fam'd for proſpects ſtill,
And bow thine head to *One Tree Hill.*

Italia's ſons their Hybla boaſt,
The faireſt hill on Sicil's coaſt;
With all its charms the peaſant knows
How fierce the burning † Siroc blows;
Such langour ſpreading with its breath,
As leads to ſickneſs, oft to death:
Here no ſuch terror comes to kill,
Health's bleſt retreat is *One Tree Hill.*

O how thy College, through the green,
Old Greenwich, dignifies the ſcene!
Nor that alone, it fills the breaſt
With rapture! ſcarce to be expreſt;
Soft rapture! rais'd to pearl the eye,
From Britain's bleſt philanthropy!
Ye vet'ran tars, here wander ſtill,
And reſt your limbs on *One Tree Hill.*

Here fair Eliza, virgin Queen,
From buſ'neſs free, enjoy'd the ſcene;
Here oft in penſive form the ſtood,
And kindly plann'd for Britain's good:
So record tells, and this beſide,
Sung ditties to the ſilver tide.
Full worth ſuch honours art thou ſtill,
Belov'd of thouſands, *One Tree Hill.*

O here, how ſweet, while Nature's gay,
To mark the river's writhy way;
There white-wing'd Commerce daily pours
The riches of a thouſand ſhores;
Whilſt bright Auguſta, in return,
Deals matchleſs treaſures from her urn:
Not thou, fam'd Windſor, Royal ſtill,
Can ſhew ſuch ſcenes as *One Tree Hill.*

Here let me, at the early hour,
Beneath this tree enjoy the ſhow'r,
That, when the fleeting cloud's gone by,
The rainbow's tints may glad mine eye;
The while the ſong-birds warble ſweet,
In coverts green, below my feet;
Coverts yielding many a rill,
That whiſper ſoft to *One Tree Hill.*

Here let me oft, at ſultry noon,
When roſes fill the lap of June,
Inhale the breeze that ſweeps the glade
Where Nature's faireſt carpet 's laid,

* Sir John Denham.

† A hot wind peculiar to Italy, well deſcribed by Brydone in his Travels.

And

And the wild thyme, offering free
Its ſip, to cheer the roving bee;
At this warm hour, when all is ſtill,
Here let me breathe on *One Tree Hill.*

Here oft the riſing wave ſurvey,
Illumin'd by the beams of day;
Yon creſted herds, the nimble doe
That trips the fairy land below;
And thou, of cities fure the queen,
Whoſe argent turrets cloſe the ſcene,
Renown'd Auguſta, who can'ſt fill
The mind with bliſs from *One Tree Hill.*

Here often let me ſtray a while,
And, Poplar, view thy verdant iſle,
Whoſe paſtures rear a finer fleece
Than any in the iſles of Greece;
Then as from charm to charm I rove,
O Kent, I'll ſing the land I love,
Where ev'ry ſcene delights me ſtill,
But none, ye ſwains, like *One Tree Hill.*

T. N.

The following *Jeu d'Eſprit* is evidently the production of a Maſter.

Extract from the ROLLIAD, *an* EPICK POEM, *in Twelve Books, ſhortly to be publiſhed.*

WHEN Norman ROLLO ſought fair Albion's coaſt,
(Long may his offſpring prove their country's boaſt!)
Thy Genius, Britain, ſure inſpir'd his ſoul
To bleſs this iſland with the race of ROLLE.
Illuſtrious ROLLE! O may thy honour'd name
ROLL down diſtinguiſh'd on the ROLLS of Fame!
Still firſt be found on Devon's county polls!
Still future ſenates boaſt their future ROLLES!
Since of all ROLLS which in this world we ſee,
The world has ne'er produc'd a ROLL like thee.
Hot ROLLS and butter break the Briton's faſt,
Thy ſpeeches yield a more ſublime repaſt.
Compar'd to thine, how ſmall their boaſted heat!
Nor, mix'd with treacle, are they half ſo ſweet.
O'er ROLLS of parchment Antiquarians pore,
Thy mind, O ROLLE, affords a richer ſtore.
Let thoſe on law or hiſtory who write,
To ROLLS of Parliament reſort for light,
Whilſt o'er our Senate from our living ROLLE
Beam the bright rays of an enlighten'd ſoul;
In wonder loſt, we ſlight their uſeleſs ſtuff,
And feel one ROLLE of Parliament enough.
The ſkill'd muſician to direct his band,
Waves high a ROLL of paper in his hand:
When Pitt would drown the eloquence of Burke,
You ſeem the ROLLE beſt ſuited to the work;
His well train'd band, obedient, know their cue,
And cough and groan in uniſon with you.
Thy God-like anceſtor, in valour tried, [ſide;
Still bravely fought by conquering William's
In Britiſh blood he drench'd his purple ſword,
Proud to partake the triumphs of his Lord;
So you, with zeal, ſupport through each debate
The Conquering William of a later date.
Whene'er he ſpeaks, attentive ſtill to cheer
The lofty Nothings with a friendly "Hear,"
And proud your leader's glory to promote,
Partake his triumph in a faithful Vote.
Ah! ſure while coronets like hailſtones fly,
When Peers are made, the Gods alone know why,
Thy hero's gratitude, O ROLLE, to thee
A ducal diadem might well decree;
Great ROLLO's title to thy houſe reſtore,
Let E uſurp the place of O no more,
Then ROLLE himſelf ſhould be what ROLLO was before.

RHAPSODY

Written at STRATFORD UPON-AVON.
By T. WARWICK, LL. B.

O FIRST and boldeſt of the tuneful throng
That drew from nature's ſource the powers of ſong!
If from the orb of ſome propitious ſtar
Serenely gliding at the cloſe of day,
Thy ſpirit love to tread this hallow'd ground
Which ſaw thy birth and hail'd thy virgin lay,
Let not unmark'd a youthful ſuppliant kneel,
Immortal Shakſpeare! He with infant zeal
Thy flights rever'd, and worſhipp'd from afar
His moral guide to life's uncertain bound,
The child of fancy by the virtues crown'd.
Unrivall'd yet on earth! however Greece
Exalt her fathers of poetic lore; [peace
Whatever Rome's high boaſt, when new to
Her arts conceal'd that freedom was no more;
Far leſs by thoſe their heirs of later days,
With all the ſelf-plum'd tribe of modern Gaul,
Whoſe powder'd critics join at faſhion's call
To mock with feeble light thy noon-tide rays.
Nor thine with ſervile efforts to retrace
What arts of elder times had made their own,
Selected features of ideal grace
In breathing paint, or Promethean ſtone,
Or verſe that time reſpects, and worlds admire.
Self-rich in nature's elemental ſtore,
Perennial fountain! unexhauſted mine!
Thine, like a God, with abſolute controul
To ſway the movements of the various ſoul,
O'erleap the walls of empyrean fire,
And ſketch with mortal hand the vaſt deſign.

INSCRIP-

INSCRIPTION INTENDED FOR AN OLD THATCHED CHURCH.

FAR from the ſplendour of a coſtly ſhine,
My low roof canopies the humble train:
Deep in my vaults divorc'd from human woes,
The life-worn, weary villagers repoſe:
When at my altar kneels the hamlet fair,
And to her God unveils her boſom'd care!
Or does the herdſman bend with grief diſtreſt,
Kind comfort ſteals upon their lighten'd breaſt:
Here too religion weaves with viewleſs hand,
For ſpotleſs village hearts, the nuptial band,
And twines with many a charm the holy braid
That joins the lab'rer and the nut-brown maid.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

INCLOSED I commit to your diſpoſal a literary *morceau*, which has long been conſidered as an admirable model of, what critics call, the *epitaphial proſopopœia*; but which, if I miſtake not, has never yet been dignified with an adequate tranſlation, or, indeed, with a tranſlation at all.—The following I give but as a feeble effort of the kind; nor can I help lamenting *my own* imperfection, rather than the imperfection of *our language*, in requiring *two couplets* to expreſs in Engliſh, what, in Latin, *two lines* have expreſſed ſo fully and ſo beautifully. I ſhall be happy, therefore, Sir, if you will call upon your ingenious correſpondents to try the poſſibility of preſerving in an Engliſh dreſs the *conciſeneſs* of the original, without injuring a *pathos* which, *without* that conciſeneſs, is incapable, perhaps, of being called forth.

Yours, &c.

AN INSCRIPTION on the TOMB-STONE of a YOUNG LADY who died ſoon after Marriage. Addreſſed to her ſurviving Huſband.

Immatura perii: ſed tu felicior annos
Vive tuos: conjux optime, vive meos.

Thus attempted in Engliſh.

Call'd in youth's bloom from love, from life, from thee,
To Heav'n I bow'd, nor blam'd the ſtern decree:
Though ſhort my days, ah! lengthen'd ſtill be thine,
Model of huſbands, live out alſo mine!

J. M.

EPITAPH for the GRAVE of OSSIAN in Glen-Almon.

By the EARL of BUCHAN.

ROLL on, ye dark-brown years, let ages roll,
And like the waves of ever moving Ocean,
Or leaves of trees, let ſons of men ariſe.
Nor dark-brown years, nor ages rolling on,
The voice of Cona e'er ſhall ceaſe to hear.
Lift up your heads, ye hills of alpine green,
Lift up your dewy heads the clouds above;
And in the vales let your blue ſtreams rejoice.
"Of other times the joy of grief to raiſe,"
The ſong and ſoul of Oſſian yet remain,
O ſons of Alpin! of the ſtrong in arms!
Here fail'd the hero's ſtrength, and here the tomb
All that could die of Cona's chief receiv'd:
Here on his ſtaff the tuneful hero leant,
On his grey hairs the glitt'ring ſunbeam ſhining,
Down to the narrow houſe with four grey ſtones
Here did he ſink by Mora's ſtone to ſleep.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

To the Tragedy of Tancred and Sigiſmunda, and the Comedy of The Guardian, revived at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, July 12, 1784.

Written by Mr. COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, Jun.

IF, anxious for his Sigiſmunda's fate,
Your Tancred for a while foregoes his ſtate;
If, like Prince Prettyman he riſques your ſcoff,
Half-buſkin'd—one boot on, and t'other off;
You who can judge a young advent'rer's fears,
You, who've oft felt a female's ſighs and tears,
Will hear a ſuppliant, who for mercy ſues,
Courting your favour through the Tragick Muſe.

Acroſs the vaſt Atlantic ſhe was led,
With blank verſe, blood-bowls, daggers in her head!
And as ſhe paſs'd in ſtorms the Weſtern ocean,
Felt her wrapt ſoul like *that* in wild commotion!
But now an awful calm ſucceeds; and draws
In this dread interval a ſolemn pauſe.
Within theſe ſeas what various peril ſhocks!
Dire critick ſhoals, and actor-marring rocks!
Alas! no chart or compaſs ſhe can boaſt;
Yet runs her veſſel on a dangerous coaſt—
That coaſt where late, in ſpite of ev'ry ſand,
A greater Sigiſmunda gain'd the land.

Yet Britain ever hails the cloth unfurl'd,
And opens her free ports to all the world;
Majeſtic navies in her harbours ride,
Skiffs, ſnows, and frigates anchor by their ſide;
And oh! may now, with no unproſp'rous gale,
The *Sigiſmunda* ſpread her little ſail!
And while the *Kemble* follows faſt behind,
A *Guardian* in her *ſiſter's fame* SHE'll find.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

JUNE 23.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

MR. DEMPSTER said, the state of the finances of this country was such, that no one who had any regard for the country could consider it without feeling the most painful sensations; for his part, he could declare with truth, that whenever he turned his thoughts to the debts, the expenditure, and the revenues of Great-Britain, he was penetrated with the most lively concern. From the most correct accounts, he found that the

Funded debt at Michaelmas 1783, was	£.232,280,349
Unfunded debt at January 1784, if converted into 3 per cent. Annuities at 60l. per cent.	38,333,333
Exchequer bills	9,418,564
Total debt	£. 280,032,246
Annual Expenditure.	
Interest and charges on funded debt	8,106,793
Ditto on unfunded debt	1,150,000
Ditto on Exchequer Bills	304,114
Total interest on national debt	9,560,907
Peace establishment before the American war	3,950,000
Civil List	900,000
Total yearly expence	£. 14,410,907
Public Income.	
Average produce of old taxes for last ten years	8,005,421
Land and malt, deducting 100,000l. for militia	2,438,572
Produce of new taxes since the American war	2,573,710
Taxes 1783, supposed efficient	568,437
	£. 13,586,140
Yearly deficiency to be provided for, 824,767l.	

This was a melancholy prospect,—because the Sinking Fund, from which some relief towards the reduction of the debt might have been expected, was totally absorbed and destroyed: it used formerly to produce 2,700,000l. which might be applied to the reduction of the debt; but at present it was gone; and not a shilling to be expected from it. There were four ways by which the expenditure and income might be equalized; 1st, by a reduction of our naval or military establishments, or of both;—2dly, by increasing the revenue by checking the progress of smuggling, and thus guarding the revenue against the losses it annually sustains through smuggling;—3dly, by laying new taxes on the people;—4thly, by paying off part of the national debt. The first of these four expedients he would leave to those who were from their situation best acquainted with the relative situation of this country to the neighbouring states of Europe. The second had not escaped the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As to the third, he was sorry to say that he felt the necessity of recurring to it; it was certainly a disagreeable expedient, but the credit, the honour, and the justice of the country called for it.

He wished to call the attention of the House to the paying off a part of the national debt, and to shew them how much might be done by the application of a single million yearly. According to a calculation made by that accurate calculator Dr. Price, it appeared, that by the laying-by of a million annually, and sacredly and religiously applying it to paying off a part of the national debt, provided the three per cents. were changed to four per cents. (which were much more easily paid off than the three per cents.) two hundred and sixty seven millions might be paid off in sixty years, so that his present Majesty (if his life lasted to about the same length that many of his ancestors had lived to) would in his life-time have the comfort of seeing his people relieved from all the burthens and expences brought upon them by the American war: and the Heir Apparent, whose reign it was to be hoped would be a long one, would live to see the whole of the debt cleared. Mr. Dempster said further, that according to the calculations of Baron Maseres it appeared, that if the plan of laying by a million a year was adopted and pursued for twenty years, and the country was then under the necessity of desisting from it, that those twenty millions, with the money provided to pay the interest of that part of the national debt that was paid off from time to time, appropriated to the same purpose, would in fifty-seven years discharge the greatest part of the debt. Mr. Dempster quoted the authority of Mr. Sinclair in corroboration of his argument, declaring that Mr. Sinclair had very sensibly and clearly shewn in his book, what might be done by putting in practice such a scheme as he had mentioned. He said further, that, in order to carry the plan into effect, Commissioners ought to be specially appointed. He would not then move for such a Committee; but if no Minister did in the course of next session, insignificant as he was, he would himself make such a motion. The sooner it was done the better, and he believed it was in the power of the Right Honourable Chancel-

lor of the Exchequer to begin it even that year, for the Eaſt-India Company already ſtood indebted to the public a million; let that million therefore be taken as a beginning, and let the ſyſtem be regularly purſued. Mr. Dempſter enlarged on the neceſſity for doing ſomething, and declared every ſyllable he had ſaid proceeded ſolely from the ſincere wiſh he had to ſee the country extricated from its difficulties. He had no other motive than to prepare the minds of the public to bear the heavy new taxes that he feared muſt be impoſed on them, by ſhewing them that they were unavoidable; and that if ſome plan was not immediately adopted for the diminiſhing of the national debt, they could have no hope of being ever relieved from their burthens. He hoped, he ſaid, never to hear of a ſponge as the only means of paying off the national debt: every man in the country ought to take the laſt ſhilling out of his pocket, ſooner than ſuffer ſuch a ſtab to the credit, and ſuch a diſgrace to the honour of Great-Britain. Having ſaid thus much, he would ſpeak more immediately to a motion he meant to make before he ſat down, and that was a motion for a Committee to be appointed to inquire into the ſtate of our Fiſheries, Navigation, and Commerce. At preſent commerce was heavily burthened, through the clogs put upon our navigation, particularly in Scotland. He pointed out the abſurdity of ſeveral even of our Cuſtom-houſe regulations, where, in reſpect to many commodities, a ſhipper who was about to ſend a cargo coaſtwiſe, was obliged to ſwear that he would not carry the cargo abroad, although, if he had entered it for exportation, he would have been entitled to a drawback on the ſame identical commodity. Mr. Dempſter diſcuſſed theſe points a good deal, and concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the ſtate of our Fiſheries, Navigation, and Commerce.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave his hearty aſſent to the diſintereſted motives claimed by the Honourable Gentleman for the conduct he had held that day; and gave him his hearty thanks for the manner in which he had brought the ſubject forward. It was moſt undoubtedly true, that, without finding a ſurplus for the Sinking Fund, it would be impoſſible for this country to look for relief: to the proviſion of that ſurplus his views had been directed from the firſt moment that he was able to conſider a queſtion of finance: and ſince additional taxes muſt unavoidably be laid on the public, he truſted a general ſpirit would be ſhewn, and that the people were determined manfully to look their ſituation in the face, and cheerfully to bear thoſe burthens, heavy as they unfortunately were, which the exigency of affairs rendered abſolutely unavoidable. There was one aſſertion, however, made by the Honourable Gentleman in which he could not concur, and that was, his aſſertion that the whole of the Sinking Fund was abſorbed; it was true that the deficiencies of late years had been extremely large, and thoſe deficiencies had been made good out of the Sinking Fund, but the Sinking Fund itſelf had been gradually improving and increaſing for many years. Many of the points to which the Honourable Gentleman had drawn the attention of the Houſe, had been for ſome time under conſideration, and the enquiries reſpecting ſeveral of them had proceeded ſo far, and were ſo near completion, that ſomething was intended to be propoſed upon them very ſhortly. The burthens upon commerce from Cuſtom-houſe regulations in particular had been, as it was well known, long under conſideration; the fiſheries therefore ſeemed to him to be the object moſt proper to ſelect for enquiry.

Mr. Dempſter ſaid, he had no objection, if it was the ſenſe of the Houſe, to alter his motion. He ſaid, he would not at that time enter into a premature debate upon Finance, or he flattered himſelf he could ſhew, that his aſſertion reſpecting the Sinking Fund was well founded.

Mr. Huſſey ſupported Mr. Dempſter's aſſertion reſpecting the Sinking Fund, obſerving, that Mr. Dempſter had obviouſly not meant, that there was an end of the Sinking Fund, but that the whole of its produce had of late been applied in aid of the taxes provided to raiſe the money to pay the national debt. Mr. Huſſey reaſoned upon the neceſſity of paying off a part of that debt as the only poſſible means of obtaining relief from our burthens. He approved of the idea of appointing a Committee for that purpoſe, and threw out a hint, that one way to leſſen the debt would be to lower the intereſt; this, he ſaid, he was aware could not be done, without the conſent of the public creditor; but he hoped every body would concur in lending a hand to ſo neceſſary a work, and that the creditor would be willing to take leſs intereſt.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he could not hear ſuch an idea thrown out without expreſſing his diſapprobation of it; the intereſt of the debt ought to be paid entire; the credit of the nation, in the technical ſenſe of the word, required it; and the juſtice and honour of the country ought not to ſuffer a Miniſter to entertain even for a moment the idea of paying off any part of the national debt by lowering the intereſt payable upon it, even if the public creditors could be brought to conſent to it.

Mr. Huſſey ſaid, he was himſelf of the ſame way of thinking, and he only threw out the idea with a view to give the Right Hon. Gentleman an opportunity of ſcouting

it

it as he had done.—This raiſed a loud laugh.—The motion, being then worded ſo as to be confined to the Fiſheries, was carried, *nem. con.*

Mr. Pitt then brought up his bill for checking ſmuggling. It was read a firſt time, and he moved that it be read a ſecond time on this day week; and that in the mean time it be printed. The motion paſſed without any debate.

Mr. Eden, after ſtating many evaſions on the taxes relative to carriages and ſervants, moved, That there be laid before the Houſe a liſt of all perſons who paid the duties on carriages and ſervants in the years 1781, 1782, and 1783; alſo a liſt of all perſons who had diſcontinued or ceaſed to pay the taxes on carriages and ſervants during the ſame period. Theſe motions were agreed to.

JUNE 24.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill for enabling the Eaſt-India Company to make a Dividend for this laſt half-year.

After ſome debate whether it ſhould be 6 or 8 per cent. the bill was ſo worded as to mention that the Houſe, through want of time, had voted this dividend, merely from its confidence in the Directors of the Company.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, the bill was worded in that manner.

The motion was then put, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Pitt, who had it ready drawn, brought it in immediately; and for greater diſpatch it was read twice. Adjourned.

JUNE 25.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that as the Houſe was now pretty full, he ſhould embrace the opportunity of intimating his intention of bringing forward on Wedneſday next what he had to propoſe on the ſubject of finance this year.

DISBANDED REGIMENTS.

Lord Beauchamp ſaid, that he underſtood there were four regiments that Miniſters had lately thought proper to adviſe his Majeſty to diſband; he did not impeach in the ſmalleſt degree his Majeſty's prerogative ſo to do; and though many of the officers in theſe corps had purchaſed under an idea that they were not to be diſbanded, he would ſay that no public faith was broken with them; but ſtill they had an equitable claim on the humanity of the Houſe for meritorious ſervices. He did not mean at preſent to make any motion upon the ſubject: but merely to aſk the Secretary at War, if Government intended to take into conſideration the caſe of theſe officers. Acts of grace and favour ſhould come from the Crown; and therefore if there was any intention in Miniſters to recommend the caſe of theſe officers to his Majeſty, he never would trouble the Houſe with one word more upon the ſubject.

The Secretary at War ſaid, the caſe of theſe meritorious officers was certainly well worthy the conſideration of Miniſters; and when he ſaid ſo much, the Houſe might preſume it would be taken into conſideration. He added, that the reduction of the four regiments was not the conſequence of the advice of the preſent, but of the late Miniſters.

Gen. Burgoyne ſaid, that on his firſt hearing that ſuch a reduction was deemed neceſſary, he had laid the matter before the Houſe, and then underſtood that both ſides had agreed to the obſervations he made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer owned that the circumſtances alluded to by the converſation which had been ſtarted were undoubtedly objects worthy attention. But public regulations in various caſes often bore hard on individuals; and, however natural it was to feel for them in that ſituation, no man would aſſert that general advantages ſhould be laid aſide merely on that account. To continue commiſſioned officers on full pay during a peace-eſtabliſhment, and while their reſpective regiments were diſcharged, would be to forego all the benefit which might otherwiſe reſult from ſuch a regulation. No one was more diſpoſed to reſpect the merit of long ſervice, but the firſt duty he owed was to the country at large; and it became the Houſe to conſider what could moſt readily be done conſiſtent with that œconomy ſo abundantly more neceſſary now than ever: yet, notwithſtanding what had been ſaid, he apprehended nothing could be done but in conſequence of an order from the Houſe.

Lord Beauchamp ſaid, the Right Hon. Gentleman would recollect, that when the reduction was firſt talked of, it was expreſsly declared, that it was not to take place till certain regiments, then in the Eaſt-Indies, came home, and it was underſtood at the time that they were likely to have continued in that quarter of the world much longer. The reduction, in fact, was a recent circumſtance, and had only been put in execution a few weeks ſince: it was no wonder, therefore, that he had not ſaid any thing upon the ſubject when the reduction was originally mentioned. With regard to the expence, his Lordſhip ſaid, the whole expence of allowing the officers in queſtion full pay would amount only to 7000l. a year; and ſurely that ſum, when appropriated to the reward of long and meritorious ſervices, was not large enough to create any great alarm, or to run violently counter to the laudable attention to the public œconomy.

After this converſation the eſtimates of the extraordinaries of the army moved for by

Sir George Yonge were ſeverally voted without the leaſt debate or oppoſition.

JUNE 28

The Houſe went into a Committee on a bill for enabling all ſoldiers and ſailors who had ſerved in the army or navy ſince the firſt of April 1763, to exerciſe trades in corporate towns, without having previouſly obtained the freedom of ſuch towns.

Mr. Medley was apprehenſive that ſo many perſons would acquire parochial ſettlements under this bill, that the pariſhes would not be able to bear the burdens that might fall upon them in conſequence of it. The motion, as it was now worded, would take in ſubſtitutes, a claſs of men who, having ſerved for hire, were not, in his opinion, entitled to the ſame indulgence as thoſe who, torn from their families and fire ſides, had borne the fatigue and hardſhips of a military life; he therefore moved an amendment, that between the words *who* and *have ſerved in the militia*, be inſerted the following words, "having been duly balloted;" and between the words *ſerved* and *in the militia*, be inſerted the following, "in perſon."

Mr. Robinſon (the Counſel) thought the ſubſtitutes very proper objects of national indulgence; and therefore he was of opinion, that the amendment ought not to be admitted; however, finding the ſenſe of the Houſe went with the amendment, he did not perſiſt in oppoſing it; and the amended motion paſſed without any further debate.

JUNE 29.

The Earl of Surrey preſented a petition from Sir Richard Hotham complaining of Mr. Le Meſurier, by himſelf and agents, having at the late election for the Borough of Southwark been guilty of bribery and corrupt practices. The noble Earl wiſhed the petition to have an early hearing.

The Speaker acquainted his Lordſhip, that the Houſe having determined to hear no more petitions this Seſſion, after the petition for Hereford, of courſe all petitions after that muſt ſtand over until the next Seſſion, when they would be heard in progreſſion, according as they now ſtand; and the earlieſt day that was now open was the 30th of November, which day was accordingly appointed for hearing the Borough petition.

Mr. Thornton preſented a petition of the electors of the Borough, complaining likewiſe of the election, which was ordered to be taken into conſideration the ſame day.

Charles Alexander Crickitt, Eſq. took his ſeat as Member for Ipſwich; as did Paul Le Meſurier, Eſq. for Southwark.

JUNE 30.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the buſineſs with a moſt eloquent exordium, in which he begged Gentlemen would not couple with the odium of impoſing taxes, the idea of having occaſioned thoſe neceſſities which the taxes were intended to ſupply, and by which they were incurred.—He had found, on coming into office, and had not created, or been concerned in creating, thoſe neceſſities; thoſe who were the authors of them ſhould anſwer for themſelves, and probably they would, on ſome future day, have an opportunity for juſtification; his was the painful though neceſſary taſk of providing for them; and in this he hoped to experience, not only all the candour and indulgence, but alſo the aſſiſtance and co-operation of the Committee.

He then entered into a moſt elaborate and minute examination of the various public ſecurities, income, and expenditure; in which he diſplayed a depth of knowledge and preciſion of calculation, that it will be impoſſible for us to give any more than a very ſlight idea of, and even that we muſt confine to the moſt eſſential parts of the ſubject, omitting the more minute and unimportant, though not leſs curious calculations.

The objects to be taken into conſideration were, he ſaid, firſt, the ſervices of the current year; ſecond, the deficiencies of the laſt: and thirdly, the taxes that might be deemed neceſſary for the preſent. The ſervices already voted were, Navy, 3,153,000l. Ordnance, 610,199l. Army, 4,640,000l.—Deficiency of the malt tax, 1,676,647l. of the Civil Liſt, 120,000l.—Theſe, together with ſome other articles, he ſtated to make the aggregate ſum of 14,181,241l. for the ſervices of the current year. The ſum to be borrowed this year was *Six millions*.—a large ſum, he was well aware, for a year of peace; but though we were at peace at the preſent moment, the expences for which that money was to be borrowed, were the unavoidable conſequences of the war.——The whole of the Ways and Means he computed at 14,773,715l. in which was to be included the intereſt of the new loan. As to the terms of the loan, it was his intention, that every ſubſcriber of 100l. ſhould have 100l. in the three per cents. which was eſtimated at 57l. 12s. 6d. ſterling; 50l. in the four per cents. eſtimated at 37l. 8s. 9d. ſterling; long annuity 4l. 19s. 2d. halfpenny: to which was to be added the profit ariſing from three-fifths of a lottery ticket. The nett profit ariſing from a lottery ticket he valued at 4l. conſequently the profit to each ſubſcriber of 100l. would be 2l. 10s. which would not come out of the public purſe. Thus the ſubſcriber would have for his 100l.

The ſum of	£.	99	19 2 halfpenny
Profit of lottery ticket,		2	10 0
Total,	102	9	2 halfpenny

But the real premium to the ſubſcriber might be rated at 3l. 14s. 2d. halfpenny per cent.

cent. As to the method in which the loan was negociated, he had not followed the accuſtomed rule of reſerving any part for his friends, or for any deſcription of perſons whatever, excepting only for certain public companies. Propoſals had been made by one ſet of men, and no deciſive anſwer given till they had heard the propoſals of another; of theſe the laſt that were conſulted, made them at 6d. in the annuity leſs than the firſt; and their propoſals were acceded to. That theſe were the terms of the loan, and that the intereſt of no individual whatever was conſulted in it, he declared himſelf ready to pledge his honour to the Committee. The Right Hon. Chancellor then took a view of the unfunded debt, which conſiſted chiefly of Navy and Ordnance bills; for thoſe of the Exchequer were at preſent out of the queſtion. The Navy bills amounted to thirteen millions; and the Ordnance to one million. He ſhould now propoſe to fund ſix millions of Navy, and the ſame proportion of Ordnance bills, which latter would be 600,000l. This would comprehend all the debt to Midſummer 1782. He obſerved, that the Navy unfunded debt commenced in Auguſt 1781, from which time to Midſummer 1782 it ſhould be taken by three months at a time. The three months before Auguſt were paid off at par; the ſubſequent three months ſhould be paid off at par likewiſe. The following eighteen months ſhould be provided for in the taxes to be impoſed, at the rate of 4l. per cent. intereſt. The bills ſubſequent to that date not being entitled to any intereſt at all, he ſhould take no notice of them for the preſent. The Lottery was intended to conſiſt of 36,000 tickets; each ticket was eſtimated at 14l. of which 4l. went to the ſubſcriber.

Theſe then were the objects for which the taxes were to be impoſed. Firſt, the intereſt of the loan of ſix millions, which he ſhould rate at 315,000l. Not to enter into unneceſſary details, he ſhould eſtimate the intereſt of the unfunded debt at much the ſame ſum, or one a little exceeding it. Theſe, with the deficiencies and other articles, which he ſeverally ſtated, to be provided for, made the total of 900,000l. to be raiſed by

TAXES.

This part of the ſubject he adverted to with great diffidence and concern. He depicted in ſtrong and pathetic terms the neceſſitous circumſtances to which the finances of this country have been reduced. He therefore entreated the candour and indulgence of the Committee, while he endeavoured to provide for ſomewhat above 900,000l.

Hats he propoſed as the firſt article on which he ſhould raiſe a duty. He had been adviſed to claſs them in two ſpecies, thoſe made ſolely of *felt*, and thoſe of *felt* mixed with other materials. He propoſed two ſhillings on each hat made of the mixed materials, and ſixpence on each hat made only of felt. Its total produce, he thought, might be about 150,000l. a year.

Ribbons and *Gauzes*. Theſe at one penny per dozen yards along with a particular duty which he did not ſpecify on a certain deſcription of gauzes, were to produce 120,000l. a year.

Coals. The next was undoubtedly a neceſſary of life, and it was manifeſtly painful to him to tax that without which we could not ſubſiſt. He would truſt, however, that the patriotiſm and good ſenſe of the people would reconcile them to that which neceſſity alone could juſtify. It was well known that coals were ſold at the port of London under the heavy burthen of eight ſhillings per chaldron, which was three ſhillings more than any were in the inland conſumption. He did not ſee why the inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter ſhould pay more for their coals than others. He ſhould therefore propoſe to the Committee that a duty of three ſhillings per chaldron be laid on all our inland conſumption of this article. He wiſhed at the ſame time to exempt manufacturers of a particular deſcription. The calculation, he ſaid, was uncertain, but he thought he ſhould not be far from the mark, ſtating the nett produce at about 150,000l.

Horſes. The tax he was now to mention would not, he truſted, be liable to any of the objections which lay againſt the preceding one. The horſes employed in this country in carriages, he ſtated to be about one hundred thouſand. He judged there might be nearly the ſame number of ſaddle-horſes, and rating theſe at 10s. each, the produce would be exactly 100,000l. It ought, he ſaid, to be remembered at the ſame time, that he exempted all ſuch horſes as were employed in agriculture and trade, which would render this a tax on luxury only.

Printed and Stained Linens and Calicoes. The rate which he meant to affix to this article was from three-pence to about one ſhilling per yard, which would ſettle the duty to ten per cent. This article was now very generally worn, and he thought the produce, ſo far as calculation could be depended upon, would amount to 120,000l.

Candles. He was now to propoſe a tax on an article of neceſſary conſumption, and which would immediately affect both rich and poor. It was an article which, however, had not been touched ſince the reign of Queen Anne, and he was ſeriouſly concerned that he was under the neceſſity of ſubjecting it now to an impoſt. He therefore propoſed laying one halfpenny on every pound of candles; an impoſt which could not be very oppreſſive to the poor, eſpecially as he was given to underſtand that ſome families of this deſcription did not burn above

ten pounds a year; so that they would not be obliged to contribute more than fivepence to the duty annually, than which no tax whatever could be much lower. This, however, would, unleſs he was deceived in his eſtimate, produce 100,000l.

Perſons dealing in exciſeable Commodities. He propoſed raiſing the ſum of 80,000l. by granting licences to all perſons or traders who dealt in exciſeable commodities.

The higheſt rate would be 50l. on a diſtiller; on a brewer 10l. and from that downwards to the loweſt.

Bricks and Tiles. The next article he ſhould propoſe as able to ſupport a ſmall duty was brick. He reckoned there were about 3,000,000 of bricks conſumed yearly in Great-Britain; and by impoſing 2s. 6d. on every 1000 bricks, a ſum of 50,000l. would be raiſed. But he added, that he had forgotten to mention tiles, which he would eſtimate at 10,000l. of the aggregate tax.

On Qualifications of perſons entitled to Shoot, and Deputations from Lords of Manors.—He thought he might eſtimate perſons who came under this deſcription at about 30,000. Each of theſe, he thought, ought to pay a guinea, which would produce a ſum of 30,000l.

Paper. He propoſed that paper, without going ſpecifically into all the enumeration which it might require, be ſubjected to one third of all the duty which was already on it; and this would produce 18,000l.

Hackney Coaches. The laſt article he would bring forward, was that of hackney coaches. Theſe he ſtill thought liable to further burthens, as they had increaſed ſince the laſt that was laid upon them. He ſhould therefore think 5s. per week on each coach no very exorbitant exaction, and this would produce the ſum of 12,000l.

RECAPITULATION.

	£.
Hats 6d. on low, and 2s. on the higher — —	150,000
Ribbons, and a certain deſcription of gauzes, one penny per dozen yards	120,000
Coals 3s. per chaldron to inland conſumers — —	150,000
Horſes at 10s. a head	100,000
Printed and ſtained linens and calicoes, a duty from 3d. up to 1s. per yard, and equal to 10 per cent.	120,000
Candles one halfpenny per pound	100,000
Licences to perſons dealing in exciſeable commodities, from 1l. to 50l.	80,000
Bricks and tiles, 2s. 6d. on every thouſand. — —	50,000
Qualifications of ſhooters, and deputations from Lords of manors, one guinea per head —	30,000
Paper 1-third additional duty	18,000
Hackney coaches 5s. a week additional duty — —	12,000
	930,000

Mr. Fox roſe immediately, and ſtated to the Committee, that it was by no means his intention to go into any diſpute on the various articles which the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſo ably ſtated; as the proper time to argue on their propriety would be when the bill ſhould come before the Houſe. As to the various ſtatements and conjectures in Gentlemen's minds as to what would be the price of ſtocks at any future period, they were always on ſuppoſition. For talking of the new ſtock at preſent being only at 93, and 2s. per cent. for 30 years being given, was not a calculation, but an hypotheſis; for if at the expiration of the 30 years the ſtock ſhould be low, the 2s. per cent. would have been given for nothing.

He remarked, that it was the duty of every perſon, in making the loan, to have a view to the beſt terms he could borrow on, without any thought of redemption; not that he wiſhed to be underſtood as an enemy to liquidating any part of the debt, for he certainly muſt give the Right Hon. Gentleman credit for the ſtep he had taken in funding ſo great a part of the navy debt; it was a ſtep that would do him honour.

He entered into very deep reaſoning on the beſt methods of borrowing money, ſhewing that money lent on a fund redeemable at a certain number of years, was ſure never to be much above par, and of courſe would be deſtructive to trade, as there would be but little money to be borrowed for the purpoſe of trade or other occaſions; and he took notice, that the laſt three Chancellors of the Exchequer had found that the beſt way to borrow money was on an increaſe of capital; and the chief reaſon why the lender choſe the 3 per cents. in preference to any other, was plain, for there he had a chance of making 43 per cent. by his money, ſhould they ever be paid off at par. In the 4 per cents. he had a chance of 26 per cent. But in the five per cents. he could only have the chance of ſeven per cent. according to the ſtatement juſt made of the new ſtock to be at 93. But he could by no means ſuppoſe it would be at 93; for if the money-lenders were content at 93, they certainly would lend their money at that rate; therefore the Right Hon. Gentleman muſt know that ſome private promiſe exiſted, ſome underſtanding between him and the money-lenders, which probably might not be proper to be made known, that reduced it by douceurs of ſome kind or other to 91. He then wiſhed to know of the Right Hon. Gentleman, what was to be the ſituation of the holders of navy bills if he did not chuſe to ſubſcribe to the new fund? and whether any ſtated time was to be fixed for his payment?

As to the Article of Ribbons, in his opinion, trifling as it might appear, it would be found to be extremely hard; for as the gop-

population of the country was ſuppoſed at ſeven millions of perſons, the eſtimate of 71,136,000, was allowing ten yards to every *ſoul*; and as one half of the ſeven millions were *males*, of courſe it would be twenty yards to every *female*, from the moment they were firſt born. The Right Hon. Gentleman was extremely candid throughout the whole of his ſpeech, and concluded by again deſiring to know what were the ſteps meant to be purſued with the bill-holder that did not chuſe to ſubſcribe to the new fund.

Mr. Pitt replied, That if the holder of navy bills did not chuſe to ſubſcribe, of courſe he muſt wait for the payment of his bills until Parliament ſhould think proper to pay them.

The Earl of Surrey took notice, that the article of *hats* was a manufacture that depended much on the exportation, and therefore he wiſhed to know if thoſe for exportation would be entitled to a drawback. With reſpect to the *coals*, he thought the duty exceſſive, as in many of the manufacturing towns, ſuch as Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. it would act as a duty of full ten per cent.

Sir John Wrotteſly ſtated, that the tax on coals would deſtroy two of the beſt and moſt uſeful manufactures in the kingdom; and as a Member for Staffordſhire, he could never give his conſent to a tax that would ruin 25,000 uſeful manufactories.

Sir William Molesworth was certain, that the duty on coals would totally deſtroy the tin mines, unleſs there was an exemption to the fire-engines.

Mr. Dempſter ſaid, it would be moſt fair to wait and ſee the bills before any animadverſions took place; yet he could not help obſerving, that the tax of 10l. on brewers would, in ſome parts that he knew, act as a monopoly.

The queſtions were put on the different reſolutions, and carried without any farther debate.

July 1.

A report was made from the Committee to determine the undue election for Bedfordſhire, in favour of Lord Ongley, and the Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend to amend the writ.

The report from the Committee upon Ways and Means being preſented by Mr. Gilbert, and read a firſt time, after ſome debate, the reſolution reſpecting the ordnance eſtimates was firſt put, and agreed to.

The next reſolution was the tax upon candles; which on being put,

Sir Edward Aſtley aſked, if the conſumer of a farthing candle was to pay as much as the conſumer of a wax candle?

Mr. Roſe ſaid, that it was intended to make a certain allowance when the bill for that purpoſe was to be brought in. The reſolution was then agreed to.

The next was a tax on bricks: on putting this reſolution, Lord Surrey roſe, and deſired to know, if there was no diſtinction to be made between the bricks that were ſold at from 6s. to 8s. and thoſe at from 20s. to 30s. the thouſand? And no anſwer being given, this reſolution was agreed to; as alſo the reſolution reſpecting the tax upon tiles &c.

The next was that of coals. On the queſtion being put, Mr. Crew roſe, and, complaining of the inequality and oppreſſion of the tax, ſaid, he would certainly oppoſe it. He would, however, propoſe another, which was a tax upon ſlates, at the rate of 4s. per thouſand; this, he ſaid, would produce an equal ſum with that of the tax upon coals.

Sir E. Aſtley ſaid, it would be oppreſſing the poor very much if the tax ſhould be levied. For the carriage of coals from Sunder and to Scarborough they paid 5s. duty on every cart-load. The duty then muſt be conſiderably higher if the preſent tax takes place; he could wiſh it were modified a little.

Lord Surrey ſaid, that inſtead of producing the ſum propoſed by this duty, it would certainly diminiſh. It was a tax that would be found to be oppreſſive to a great degree, and that upon a deſcription of men who are entitled to every ſhare of indulgence—the hardware manufacturers of this country. There was, he ſaid, at one time, a report ſpread abroad of raiſing 6d. upon every chaldron of coals; and it created ſuch an alarm, that the whole of the manufacturers at Birmingham and Sheffield reſolved to remonſtrate againſt it. What then muſt the alarm be, when report goes abroad that an additional duty of 3s. per chaldron is to be raiſed on coals?—He would certainly adviſe this tax to be totally withdrawn, and during the ſummer vacation a tax equally if not more productive might be deviſed. It was ſtriking a blow at the very exiſtence of trade, which in this country ſhould meet with every encouragement. He gave it his negative, for he diſliked the principle of the tax.

Mr. Luttrell ſaid, that it was ungenerous and uncandid to come to deciſions on the tax at this ſtage of it, when the Houſe was ſo thinly attended, to what it had been when the Right Hon. Gentleman introduced it, and when it paſſed the Committee without any debate. The queſtion being now put, the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the tax 140, againſt it 4.

The next was the tax on horſes, which on being put, Mr. Rolle deſired to know if race-horſes were included; if not, he certainly meant to move for leave to bring in a bill for taxing that ſpecies of horſes: he ſaid, they ſhould pay ſo much whenever they were entered for a plate. This paſſed without any further converſation.

The

The next was the tax on printed callicoes, &c. which produced a converſation between Lord Surrey, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dempſter; this reſolution was alſo agreed to.

The reſolutions on the different ſpecies of cottons, linens, ſtuffs, &c. coming under the foregoing tax, were ſeverally agreed to without any debate; as alſo the tax on ribbons, &c. The ſeveral other reſolutions were likewiſe agreed to; after which the Houſe adjourned.

JULY 2.

Mr. Pitt informed the Houſe, that after the variety of figures and calculations which the report from the Sel ct Committee appointed to examine the report of the Directors of the India Houſe had given, and after what appeared from that report, he ſhould not enter into the detail or minutiæ of the buſineſs. He meant to confine himſelf to three heads in the bill, which he deſigned to offer to the Houſe for the relief of the India Company.—The firſt was, thoſe debts which were immediately due from the Company to the Public.—The ſecond was the arrears of duty due to the Cuſtoms, and for which ſome longer indulgence muſt be had.—The third was, thoſe bills which were drawn to ſo conſiderable an amount, and in which the ſafety of the Public, and the credit of the Company, were ſo much and ſo deeply intereſted.—There was indeed a fourth ſubject which required inveſtigation, the dividends which Parliament had allowed the Company to make of eight per cent.—On theſe three heads he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the Company of Merchants trading to the Eaſt-Indies.—Before, however, that this leave was granted, or the queſtion put, he ſhould beg leave to ſay a few words. The Right Hon. Gentlemen then took a ſlight view of the Company's affairs, which, he ſaid, did not appear to him to be in that deſperate and black-looking ſtate in which they were ſome time ago repreſented to be. He ſaid, he thought that with a well-regulated œconomy things might be brought about.—As to what had been conſidered as a juſt complaint, the drawing bills contrary to the order of Parliament, and diſobeying the direct and expreſs commands of the Houſe, theſe were acts very criminal indeed, and proviſion ſhould be made to prevent ſuch improper conduct in future.—The acceptance of bills, and the promiſe to make good thoſe bills, were matters of great delicacy, and ſhould be treated with tenderneſs, as they ſo materially affected the intereſt of the Company. But thus much he could take upon him to ſay, that the promiſe of the Treaſury, or the promiſe of the Houſe of Commons, did not bind the country to pay them; and therefore let thoſe promiſes be what they might, the purſe of the nation was by no means obliged to diſcharge the debt, if the Legiſlature thought the ſtep either wild or extravagant.——There was no doubt, if the aſſiſting hand of Parliament was ſtretched out to the Company, they would ſoon be able to diſcharge their debts; but if it was withheld, he could not ſay what might be the conſequences. He wiſhed to ſee the Company in a flouriſhing ſtate, and he thought the beſt mode to make them arrive at that was, to permit them to have the mercantile government of their own property, and to enable them to act with vigour in India. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for granting relief to the India Company, by reſpiting the payments due to Government, by permitting the Company at home to accept bills drawn from India, and by eſtabliſhing regulations reſpecting their dividends.

Mr. Francis ſaid, that the bills under acceptance, and for which no proviſion was made, amounted to 4,819,000l. and he wiſhed to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman, how far the preſent bill went to bind this country to pay that enormous debt, and what ſecurity the Company meant to give the Public for their guaranteeing the payment of thoſe acceptances.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt replied, that it was his opinion the public would not be pledged, nor be bound, by the authority which they might give the Company to accept theſe bills, to pay them afterwards if the Company ſhould be unable.

Mr. Francis went through the report of the Committee with great minuteneſs, conteſting, as he went along, the ſtatement of the Directors, on which the Committee had commented with great judgement and liberality; but he complained at the ſame time of a want of materials, which had not only miſled the Directors, but alſo in a great meaſure contracted the ſtatement and animadverſions of the Committee. Mr. Francis next ſtated, that the difference between the computations of the Court of Directors, whoſe information had been extremely partial touching the Company's debts, and thoſe which he was led to entertain from much better information, was conſiderably above nine millions ſterling. After a number of other remarks, Mr. Francis adverted to his own perſonal ſituation.—He knew, he ſaid, the delicate ſituation in which he ſtood, and the influence of any ſtatement from him before ſo many who might be rather deemed the repreſentatives of Mr. Haſtings, than of any part of the conſtitution.

Mr. Cathcart ſaid, he diſclaimed the imputation of being a repreſentative of Mr. Haſtings. He had the honour to repreſent a country of North Britain, and thought it his duty to deliver his ſentiments in Parliament as an independent Member. He applauded

plauded the conduct of the Governor-General of Bengal, and thought he had ſaved to Great Britain all our valuable dominions in that part of the world.—He avowed himſelf one of thoſe who did not deſpair of the Company's ability to anſwer all our exigencies: and praiſed the Miniſter for the judicious meaſure of accommodating the preſent operations of Government to the embarraſſed ſituation of the Company.

Major Scott truſted the Houſe would indulge him in ſaying a few things in reply to what had been ſo pointedly levelled at himſelf. He was not the repreſentative of Mr. Haſtings in that Houſe. He did not wiſh to hear that Gentleman's name any more mentioned. The people of England were his conſtituent. Something which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Francis) made it neceſſary for him, he ſaid, to give a Hiſtory of Bengal for the laſt fourteen years. [This produced a loud laugh.] He went on, however, with his ſtatements, in which he endeavoured to juſtify the Directors, to confute Mr. Francis, and to correct the report of the Select Committee. From his review of the politics of Bengal, he concluded, that the whole of the enormous debt in which it was now involved, originated in the American war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now roſe to inform the Houſe, which he ſaw ſtill pretty full, that on Tueſday next he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill with a view to improving the ſyſtem of our Aſiatic ſettlements.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Company, now roſe to vindicate the ſtatement of the Directors on which the Committee had commented. His intention was, to refute what the Select Committee had reported, in which view he went through the whole of the report, paragraph by paragraph, and concluded with ſaying, that the circumſtances of the Company were very promiſing and ſatisfactory.

Mr. Eden vindicated the Committee, following the Hon. Gentleman through all his calculations with great readineſs and accuracy.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he owed the Company no favour; they had ſhewn him none, but endeavoured all they could to accompliſh his ruin. He then replied *ſingulatim* to every thing that had been ſaid for the Company. In the courſe of this he attacked the credit of the Company, which, he ſaid, was in a ſtate perfectly ruinous, and to all appearance irreparable.

After a great deal more from other Members, Mr. Pitt's original queſtion was put, and carried without a diviſion.

JULY 5.

Sir H. Mackworth, as Chairman of the Committee which ſat to try the merits of the Colcheſter election, reported to the Houſe, That the Committee had determined the ſaid election void, as far as related to Chriſtopher Potter, Eſq.

Mr. Pitt deſired the title of the bill which empowered Commiſſioners to examine and ſtate the public accounts might be read; which being complied with, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue them for another year, which was granted.

JULY 6.

Mr. Pitt roſe, and, in a ſpeech of two hours and forty minutes, introduced his promiſed India Bill. He began with ſtating the magnitude of the ſubject he had to offer for the diſcuſſion of the Houſe, its importance to the kingdom, and how much it had for ſome time paſt engaged his attention. India, he ſaid, had, for a ſeries of years, formed the wealth and ſtrength of this country, and it was of that conſequence to us now, that much of our future hopes depended on its well being: it became therefore the duty of his preſent ſituation to exert himſelf, and endeavour at forming ſuch a plan as he thought would beſt anſwer thoſe deſirable ends. In conſidering this matter, the intereſt of the inhabitants there was not forgotten; they formed a great part of what was intended by the new ſyſtem. They had great claims on the humanity and on the juſtice of Parliament. But the wealth or the ſtrength that India afforded, were not in ſo ſtrong a point of view as another conſideration which more nearly touched the feelings—That was, how far any regulating plan for the government of India might affect the conſtitution of England, and the rights and liberties of her people. This was a tender, a delicate point, and much was to be conſidered on the ſubject. In a former diſcuſſion of a Reform Bill, it was in the minds of the Public how near thoſe liberties were to invaſion, and how narrowly that conſtitution eſcaped ſhipwreck. The great bulk of the kingdom ſaw the danger, and by their interference the ſtate was ſaved.

The bill was meant to eſtabliſh a reform in India, that was not againſt the conſtitutional juſtice of this kingdom, nor an infringement on the chartered rights of the Company, militating againſt their intereſt. He meant not therefore to take up more of the time of the Houſe on the great outlines, but to come more immediately to what the particulars were to be. His former bill in ſome meaſure gave an idea of what they were to be, and on that occaſion he mentioned many difficulties, ſome of which he ſhould again be obliged to recapitulate.

In reſpect to the executive power, he meant to have that veſted in perſons who ſhould be made anſwerable for their conduct; and as all perſons in India were to be reſponſible to a new tribunal of juſtice for

their conduct, it would be imprudent, perhaps impoſſible, for them to indulge themſelves in that indolence and that procraſtination which at preſent was ſuch a diſgrace to the Company—the lazineſs in office, and delay of buſineſs, againſt which the Public ſo loudly complained. This latter, he ſaid, reſpected the Government at home as well as abroad; and therefore thoſe to whom the executive power was to be committed, ſhould not have the plea of other buſineſs as a reaſon for their not attending to this. They ſhould have a field ſufficient to engage their attention; and if they did not do their duty, they were to be puniſhed for neglect. He proceeded to argue, that it would be impoſſible to have any ſettled and continued ſyſtem of good government in India, without a ſtable and a permanent Adminiſtration in this country, as every Miniſter would probably model the government of that country ſo as to ſerve and provide for his own friends. It was under this idea, that he had been ſo careful to leſſen the patronage as much as poſſible, and to reduce the influence, of which Parliament with great juſtice ſeemed to be ſo very jealous. He did not wiſh to ſee any ſyſtem eſtabliſhed which might be ſo cut off; but that one ſhould be eſtabliſhed under a legitimate exiſting connection, that did not attack the conſtitution which gave it life. Conſtant changes at home would otherwiſe diſtract and tear the limbs of that in India, by the jarring of parliamentary intereſts in England.

The powers, as he already hinted, were to be veſted in a board, which ſhould have power to controul, as well as to ſuperintend; and they were to be compoſed of perſons whoſe conſcience, prudence, and integrity were to guide them. To this board all diſpatches were to be referred; they were to reviſe, correct, and approve; and acts were to originate with them, without waiting for the ſlow and tedious methods hitherto adopted. They were to be a ſummary juriſdictive authority, but which authority was confined to mere acts of neceſſity; not however taking from the Company the power of ſuggeſting: but the Company were not in theſe caſes to have any right to alter or repeal.

The manner of appointing was to be thus: The Crown ſhould nominate; but leſt there might be any freſh burthen impoſed on the kingdom, it was the intention of the bill that the Commiſſioners ſhould be ſelected from among thoſe of his Majeſty's Privy Council who poſſeſſed ſinecure offices, and who could well appropriate that time which they owed to the ſalary they received, in doing a benefit to their country for that ſalary. Thoſe gentlemen were to be men of abilities, and of the higheſt political integrity. Thoſe Commiſſioners were not to have the power of appointing to any offices, the patronage lying with the Company, but they were to have the authority to recal.—So much for the government at home.

The government abroad he meant, as far as human wiſdom could ſuggeſt, to be a ſyſtem of unity: the executive power to be effic ent, and undue influence to be aboliſhed. They were to have the direction of all matters in India, ſubject and ſtrictly amenable to every order from England. The government abroad he meant ſhould poſſeſs extenſive power, a great latitude of authority; nevertheleſs, they were to yield obedience to the Government at home. They were to hold their council-ſeat at Bengal, and were to be nominated by the Directors, the Commander in Chief excepted, who was to be appointed by the Crown, giving a negative on the appointment to the Directors. Gentlemen, he ſaid, would here argue, that by this mode the appointment lay in the Crown, and of courſe created an improper influence; but to this, he ſaid, he ſhould never agree, although he did not trouble the Houſe with his reaſons for diſſenting from that general opinion. The appointments were to be retrenched, and therefore the influence muſt decreaſe.

The next great queſtion was, How that government was to be adminiſtered?—The main object, in his opinion, was, to enforce the principles of the bill, and to prevent a ſyſtem of ambition, of conqueſt, and of dominion, and to prohibit the Company's ſervants from making any wars, or any alliances which might lead to wars. In this, however, a great deal muſt be left to diſcretion on the ſpot, becauſe the Company's ſettlements might be attacked, and in that caſe it would be neceſſary to make a defence. They were, however, to be made anſwerable for their conduct, and amenable to the tribunal appointed to try and puniſh them. What they did in theſe caſes would be at their own peril and riſque; and, knowing the conſequences, they would naturally take care to keep within proper bounds. They were to meet the inveſtigation and the puniſhment of a tribunal of coercion and of terror.

There were two great objects which it was highly requiſite to mention as part of the bill, and which he had not yet touched upon. The one was, the ſituation of the Princes in the Eaſt, and the other the ſituation of the natives. In reſpect to what the one may have ſuffered by loſſes, and the other by cruelty and oppreſſion, there was no mode of coming at the truth but by enquiry, and therefore that mode was to be adopted in the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious method poſſible.

The debts due were much in the ſame predicament; they could not be liquidated except under an enquiry, and therefore the

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ſame made as that for the relief of the Princes was to be adopted for the benefit of the creditors.

The diſputes between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore were to be under the ſame head of enquiry and inveſtigation, and the natives of India diſpoſſeſſed of their property were to be directed for the obtaining of juſtice to the ſame power; and he truſted that the enquiry would have its intended effect, and that juſtice would be done equally to the Company and the natives; for indiſcriminate reſtitution was equally impolitic and unjuſt as indiſcriminate diſpoſſeſſion.

But the great object, he ſaid, he could not too often remind the Houſe, was, that the appointments were to be reduced, and the patronage retrenched by a diviſion, in which caſe great part of our jealouſies and fears muſt be allayed; and by thus ſtriking at the root of complaint, by reducing the eſtabliſhment, all probable means of corruption became thereby deſtroyed. The eſtabliſhment in India was a large one—it needed no augmentation; and therefore not only deprivation of patronage, but the other regulations, became abſolutely requiſite. To effect this it was neceſſary to move, That the moſt accurate return ſhould be made of every thing civil, military, and maritime, belonging to the Company, and that they ſhould be reſtrained from ſending out any more ſervants of what kind ſoever they might be.

Another matter, and which ſhould engage the attention of the Houſe, was, the acceptation of preſents; theſe were dangerous weapons in the Eaſt, and ſeldom failed of carrying their point home to the heart. He meant to have theſe reſtrained, except ſo far as was the common cuſtom of the country; and even theſe to the loweſt degree he meant to have regiſtered and ſtated, ſo as that the acceptor may be liable to a proſecution in caſe of accepting too much, or of concealing any part thereof from the knowledge of the Public. Delinquency in this caſe was to be conſidered as a high miſdemeanor, and puniſhed with the moſt rigorous ſeverity. It was to be conſidered under the head of Extortion.

The next delinquency or crime was, diſobedience to the orders from home. This was in the bill conſidered as a capital offence, and as the greateſt miſdemeanor of which a ſervant could be guilty, and it would be puniſhed ſo as to deter a continuance of the offence.

The next thing to be conſidered was, a Tribunal of Juſtice to puniſh eaſtern peculators, which ſhould not be an object of ridicule in the Indies, as well as in every other part of the world. Here was to be conſidered the greateſt and moſt important point in the bill. A ſeries of years had eſtabliſhed in this country one of the beſt and the moſt conſtitutional modes to a free country of trial by Jury, and therefore that part of our Great Charter was adored, and the people with the moſt inquiſitive and piercing eye looked to its due, its permanent, its unalterable law in this country. Magna Charta ſays, that a man who is a ſubject of England ſhall be tried by his Peers. But notwithſtanding this injunction, and the letter of this old law, it is neceſſary to ſet aſide that part of Magna Charta in the preſent caſe, and to alter a part of that which our anceſtors tranſmitted to us with ſuch care, and with ſuch ſtrict injunctions never to depart from it. An abſolute neceſſity, for the benefit of the India Company, and of courſe for the benefit of the kingdom, makes the matter requiſite, becauſe at preſent there does not exiſt any power in our laws ſufficient to bring the India delinquents to ſpeedy juſtice; partiality, favour, affection, and, he feared, other motives, preventing certain people, who commenced inveſtigations and who ſpent whole ſeſſions in examining evidence, and hearing lawyers, from following up the matter with ſpirit. Moſt of thoſe monied men who returned from India, generally brought over with them immenſe ſums of money, and a very conſiderable portion of diſgrace. What was then intended to remedy this defect was, a ſummary Court of Juſtice, whoſe proceedings ſhould have immediate effect.

The laſt and great object he ſhould mention to the Houſe was, this new Tribunal of Juſtice, which he meant to have conſtituted by a Special Commiſſion, unfettered by the uſual practice of trials at law. It was to be a Court from which no appeal could lie to any other. It was to be final in its deciſion, and therefore it was to be compoſed of men of the firſt legal abilities and of the firſt conſequence in the country. In the conſtitution of this Court, there was to be ſomething of the impartiality of chance, mingled with the diſcretion of choice. It was to conſiſt of a certain portion of Judges, Peers, and Commoners; the Judges to be occaſionally balloted for, the Peers and Commoners to be permanent. By this means he hoped that intrigues, favour, and corruption, would be effectually avoided. All theſe perſons were to adminiſter juſtice on their oaths, and to be judges of law and fact without appeal. Their judgment, however, was to be according to the law laid down for the puniſhment of offences and miſdemeanours, and the puniſhments to be accordingly. If a fine was to be mulcted, they were to enquire into the effects and property of the delinquent, and they were to examine what wealth he brought home, and how he made it; and if the delinquent gave in a wrong ſchedule, he was to be puniſhed accordingly. This

he hoped would enforce purity and abſtinence. There were many ſubordinate regulations, which in detail would be too long to trouble the Houſe with until the bill was read, and which therefore he deferred until that time.

There was another matter which he ſhould mention as a part of the bill, and that was a clauſe which reſtricted perſons from returning to India, with any command or power, after they had been a certain portion of time in this country [this was *perhaps* meant at General Smith]; and the reaſons would appear politically obvious.

The Right Hon. Gentleman ſaid, that theſe were but the marks and boundaries of his great plan, and that what he meant by the bill was juſtice to his country, in which he had done no more than that of performing the faithful, the laborious, and the religious diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in him by his Sovereign. He begged pardon of the Houſe for taking up ſo much of their time, and then moved for leave to bring in "A bill for the better regulation of the government of India."

The motion for leave to bring in the bill was then read and agreed to, after which the Houſe adjourned.

JULY 7.

Lord Beauchamp moved the third reading of the Inſolvent Bill; on which

Mr. Paulett roſe, he ſaid, in conformity to his former conduct on a ſimilar occaſion, to give his oppoſition to the bill, which every idea of juſtice to public credit urged him to do. The loſs of that credit, whoſe decline was too apparent at preſent, would, he ſaid, be accelerated by ſuch frequent deviations from the ſecurity of the laws: a former bill of this nature recited, that acts of this nature were inexpedient, dangerous, and cautiouſly to be reſorted to. Such language from the Legiſlature implied an encouragement to men in trade to extend that credit which a ſtrict execution of the laws ought to ſecure, and which was given in the confidence that no future relaxation of this nature would take place; this meaſure then was evidently an injuſtice, on the merits of which he would take the ſenſe of the Houſe. A diviſion then enſuing, there appeared. Ayes, 39; Noes, 6; Majority 33.

Mr. Sheridan requeſted the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inform him whether an idea which had gone abroad had any foundation, viz. That the bill for the prevention of ſmuggling, by a commutation on the duties on tea, was to be abandoned. The delays of introducing it ſeemed, perhaps, to countenance the report; and thoſe who viewed many parts of the bill in an unfavourable light, particularly the people of York, were inclined to ſuppoſe that ſuch was the intention of Adminiſtration; and he more eſpecially objected to that principle of commutation which burthened the Public with ſo extenſive a tax as that on windows, which he recommended to be laid aſide, and to which he would give every oppoſition.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the bill was by no means abandoned, but hoped the Hon. Gentleman would make ſome allowances for the weighty and complicated buſineſs to which the detail of Eaſt-India regulations muſt neceſſarily ſubject Miniſters; the experience of the Hon. Gentleman, who had already a bill prepared for that purpoſe, muſt give him a readineſs beyond men who were to weigh the preſent matter.

Mr. Eden begged to aſk a queſtion, Whether the Regulations for Hackney Coaches and other ſmaller matters would be brought on ſeparately, or collectively in one bill?

Mr. Pitt replied, that it was not to be wondered at, if, in the multiplicity of buſineſs which called for attention, ſome might eſcape to another ſeſſion; undoubtedly many of thoſe juſt mentioned would merit attention; and there was one which had not been mentioned, though included in the Report, viz. the Diſtilleries and foreign Spirits, which muſt undergo ſome examination, in order to give due effect to the object in view in reforming the tea duties.

JULY 8.

Paſſed Sir Aſhton Lever's Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately roſe, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, that all the ſums of money that lay in the hands of individuals for public purpoſes be paid into the Exchequer; which was agreed to, and Mr. Pitt and Sir J. Wrottesley ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, That the order reſpecting the tax on coals ſhould be diſcharged. He had found, from his own enquiries, and from information he had received, that the exemptions in favour of manufactures, and the proviſions that it would be neceſſary to make in order to qualify the tax, would take up too much time to be gone through this Seſſion. He ſtill thought the tax a good one, if thoſe exemptions and proviſions could be made, and would not give up the principle and propriety of the meaſure. In accompliſhing diſagreeable taſks which it was his part to execute, he hoped the Houſe and the Public would be perſuaded, that he ſhould not be deterred from propoſing what he thought for the benefit of the country, without regard to any particular ſet of men. He required the indulgence of the Houſe in the conſideration of the tax which he ſhould be obliged to ſubſtitute in the place of that which it was now judged expedient to lay aſide.

Sir J. Wrottesley next roſe, and begged

leave

leave to return the Right Hon. Gentleman thanks for his readineſs to withdraw a tax that would certainly be found to be both oppreſſive, partial, and unproductive.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey roſe, and, having paid his tribute of thanks to Mr. Pitt, ſaid, that the whole of the tax ſhould not be abandoned; he, for one, would certainly be for laying a greater duty upon all coals exported from this country to any other: by increaſing the duty on the exportation of that article, it would produce, no doubt, a large ſum to the revenue, and would alſo make any other tax that ſhould be impoſed on the Public to make up the deficiency, much eaſier to the Public.

Mr. Stanhope begged leave, in the name of his conſtituents, to return thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having withdrawn the tax on coals.

Lord Delaval alſo returned Mr. Pitt thanks on the ſame account.

JULY 9.

Mr. Pitt brought in his India Bill, which was read a firſt time.

Mr. Wraxall returned his thanks to the Right Hon. Gentleman for his firmneſs in maintaining the ſuperintending power of the Govenor-General of Bengal over the inferior preſidencies.

Mr. Pitt then remarked, that as the Seſſion was far advanced, he preſumed the Houſe would have no objection to an early day being appointed for the ſecond reading; and as the bill might be printed by Monday, the ſecond reading might be on Tueſday, and the bill be committed on Wedneſday.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he had no wiſh to delay the buſineſs; and as there were many things in the bill, which probably when he came to read he might approve of, of courſe he had no intention to oppoſe the bill going to a Committee; but as the bill was exceedingly long, there would not be time to read it by Wedneſday next, and he could ſee no injuſtice or charge of delay in poſtponing the Committee until Friday next.

Mr. Pitt allowed the bill was exceedingly long, and that it could not be thoroughly conſidered by Wedneſday next; but wiſhed it might be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday, and, agreeable to the Right Hon. Gentleman's requeſt, committed for Friday; which was agreed to.

Mr. Fox wiſhed to know of Mr. Pitt, when he intended to bring in the Loan Bill relative to the Navy Bills; and likewiſe when the Commutation Tax on Windows was to be brought forward, as he had ſomething to offer to the Houſe on both thoſe ſubjects.

Mr. Pitt replied, that on Tueſday next he meant to bring in the bill relative to the Navy Debt; and, in all probability, on Thurſday next the bill relative to the Tax on Windows. Adjourned to

JULY 12.

Ordered, that the Rev. Dr. Prettyman be deſired to preach before this Houſe in St. Margaret's Church on the 29th inſtant.

TAX on CANDLES.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the bill for impoſing an additional duty on candles, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

Mr. Sloper roſe, and called the attention of the Houſe to the circumſtances of hardſhip which the propoſed tax under conſideration tended to impoſe on the poor. It was intended to levy an equal tax on candles of all deſcriptions, whether great or ſmall. He thought this oppreſſive; and that by impoſing a higher duty on a pound of large candles, and a leſſer one on ſmall, the poor would be exempted from any additional burthen on this neceſſary of life; and the rich would not be ſubjected to any hardſhips ſuperior to what it was reaſonable to expect they could very well bear. He wiſhed therefore that ſome clauſe of amendment for this purpoſe might in the preſent progreſs of the buſineſs be introduced into the bill. In this opinion Sir James Johnſtone and Mr. Pulteney coincided, and ſpoke ſtrongly for the exemption; Mr. Roſe, Captain Luttrell, and Mr. Eden, were againſt any exemption; and the clauſe ſo remained.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the bill for the further prevention of ſmuggling.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to one of the penal clauſes in the bill, which ſubjected the owners of veſſels to puniſhment on account of the miſconduct of the maſter, or mariners, or both. The bill enacted, that on the diſcovery of a ſmall quantity of contraband commodity, the ſhip ſhould be ſeized and confiſcated. This was a conſiction directed not againſt the guilty, but thoſe who were not ſo much as acceſſary to the crime, the owners of ſhips. He thought this penalty exceedingly erroneous in its principle, much too rigorous, and calculated to produce very bad effects on trade and navigation.

The Solicitor-General defended the penal clauſe. Smuggling had of late become ſo groſs an evil, that the practice of it juſtified the moſt rigorous mode of prevention. His profeſſion in life gave him frequent opportunities of inveſtigating its moſt intricate manœuvres. He ſaw the difficulty which would inevitably ariſe from admitting a diſtinction between the owner of a veſſel and the maſter or ſeamen. Under this idea various frauds would be introduced equally unfriendly to trade, and favourable to ſmuggling. Such was the length to which contraband commerce had been of late carried, that

that even houſes of the greateſt opulence were not aſhamed to deal in it in the proſpect of profit.

He illuſtrated this point by a circumſtance which had been fully inveſtigated yeſterday, in a proceſs in which he was officially concerned. It was a cauſe before the Court of Exchequer, in which it was clearly proved, that a great houſe in Briſtol, in the diſtillery line, had been guilty of taking off the plates of the locks on the ſtill ports, for the purpoſe of procuring falſe keys, and defrauding the revenue in the abſence of the exciſe officers. This fact had been clearly proved, and the perſons of courſe convicted. He obſerved, that it was exceedingly dangerous to introduce any innovations into the ſyſtem of penal ſanction on this point, as it might give ſcope for freſh evaſion; and juries in this country were already ſufficiently ſtubborn in giving verdicts againſt ſmugglers. Indeed, it was impoſſible to drive them into ſuch a meaſure, except on the moſt irreſiſtible evidence.

Mr. Atkinſon thought the penalty ſuggeſted in the bill by much too rigorous. It tended to deſtroy the principle of trade, and was by no means founded in juſtice. He illuſtrated the hardſhips ariſing from it to the fair trader, from a cauſe in which he himſelf had been perſonally concerned. On board a veſſel in which he himſelf had been perſonally intereſted, had been found ſome bottles of Hollands which belonged to one of the common ſeamen, and which he meant to have appropriated to his own emolument. The quantity of ſpirit was ſuch as to entitle the revenue officers to ſeize the veſſel. The officer, however, who had made the diſcovery, was induced to overlook the illicit practice on a few douceurs being offered him. On recounting, however, the ſtory to his ſuperiors, they interpoſed; and if it had not been that various ſums had been offered, and a final agreement adjuſted, the property, to the amount of 5000l. would have been inevitably ſeized. Would this have been equitable, or would any perſon have tolerated the evil with any degree of acquieſence? He thought not. He and the houſe with which he had hitherto been connected had conducted a pretty extenſive ſcheme of trade, but he believed it was now their reſolution, and not only theirs, but that alſo of various others of great commercial concern, to withdraw themſelves from a line of buſineſs in which their property was expoſed to ſo precarious a tenure.

Mr. Baring ſaid, that the various attempts to prevent ſmuggling had, in his opinion, promoted it.

Several other Gentlemen ſpoke and it was agreed, agreeably to Mr. Eden's motion, that the bill ſhould be printed previous to its being reported.

JULY 13.

The Miniſter moved, "That the India Bill ſhould be read a ſecond time;" and it was read accordingly; after which the queſtion was put, "That it ſhould be committed for Friday next."

Mr. Francis begged leave to make a few obſervations. The firſt he meant as a queſtion to the Miniſter, Whether the bill went to the purpoſe of not having a Commander in Chief in India? The ſecond, Whether all perſons were to be excluded from returning to India in any official capacity whatſoever, who had remained a certain time in this kingdom, after coming from any employment in that? and the third was, Whether the new Board of Commiſſioners were to exerciſe an extra-judicial power of command, independent of the civil government there?

The Miniſter replied, that it was improper now to enter on the merits and principle of the bill, when no debate was expected, and the Houſe in conſequence very thin. He would, however, ſo far comply with the requeſt of the Hon. Gentleman, as to inform him, that the bill was not meant to take away the office of Commander in Chief; that he did mean to interdict the return of any perſon in a civil or a military capacity who had already been in India, and had returned from thence into this kingdom within a limited time, except in caſes of ſickneſs; and that there was to be an extraordinary power lodged in the Commiſſioners, which power he thought he had already explained: but where any further information was deemed neceſſary, he ſhould be ready to give it in the Committee.

The queſtion was then put, "That the bill be committed for Friday next;" which was carried.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report on the candle duty bill from the Committee, and it was read.

Mr. Pitt moved, "That in the excluſion from the new tax, ſpermaceti as well as wax candles ſhould be exempted."

Alderman Newnham thought the tax ſhould have been on the tallow, and not on the candles, the making of the latter being ſubject to much evaſion. He ſaid, the impoſt of an halfpenny *per* pound would make ſmuggling ſo advantageous, that many needy perſons could, undetected, not only make their own candles, but make candles for ſale alſo.

The clauſes however were not amended, and the bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Lord Beauchamp moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons to iſſue his writ, immediately on notice being given under the hands and ſeals of any two Members that a

place

place was vacant by death, without giving the uſual fourteen days notice, in time of prorogation; and this bill was alſo to empower the Speaker, in caſe of his abſence, to appoint the Clerk of the Houſe to do the ſame.

Mr. Jenkinſon thought the propoſition a good one, and roſe to ſecond the motion.

The motion paſſed, leave was given, and the Houſe adjourned.

JULY 16.

Accommodation of Members in the Houſe of Peers.

Mr. Martin, after he ſaw the Houſe full, roſe to congratulate them on the final accompliſhment of an object which he had long purſued with indefatigable perſeverance—admiſſion for the Members of the Houſe of Commons in that part of the Houſe of Lords to which they thought themſelves always entitled.

EAST-INDIA BILL.

When the Speaker put the queſtion, that the bill be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe,

Mr. Francis oppoſed the commitment of the bill, diſapproving of it *in toto*. The object of it he divided naturally into three parts:—Firſt, the tranſfer of power from the Court of Directors to Commiſſioners who were to be appointed; ſecondly, the regulations for the government in the Eaſt-Indies; and laſt of all, the new tribunal to be erected for the trial of Oriental offences. After firſt requeſting the Houſe not to be alarmed with the apprehenſions of a long ſpeech (which by the bye was far from being a ſhort one), he aſſerted that India was now in that ſituation that all we can do will not ſettle. In fact, it was in a condition, with regard to abuſes, in his opinion, irretrievable; and that the remedy which this bill propoſed for counteracting abuſes, was effectually taking away the power of adminiſtering this remedy. The power of the officers abroad was already exorbitant, and this bill only ſerved to ſtrengthen it by the diminution of power at home, at leaſt as far as regarded the power of the Court of Directors, now actually tranſferred to the Commiſſioners, who were to conduct all buſineſs, and were ſubject to no controul, and to no appeal, except to the King in Council, which Council was to be compoſed of the Commiſſioners themſelves.—He objected ſtrongly to the want of a preamble to the bill, which ſhould ſtate abuſes to be remedied, and not conſiſt of a declaration of general regulations. If abuſes were diſcovered, of which the object of the bill ſeemed to be evidence, why not ſpecify them and the perſons who committed them, in order to remedy the one and bring the other to juſtice? In this buſineſs the Miniſter did not act in conſiſtency with his general profeſſions, introducing into his preſent bill thoſe very principles which he reprobated in the bill of another. He condemned, with particular warmth, the appointment of Commander in Chief being veſted in the Commiſſioners, the power of ſending ſecret diſpatches, the negative on appointments, which deſtroyed the power of the Court of Proprietors, and the withholding Mr. Haſtings' name, when in the general mention of offences and diſobedience he muſt be particularly meant.

The clauſe prohibiting the return of people to India who had formerly been there in office, if they did not come home for the benefit of their health, he conſidered equally, if not more objectionable than any of the foregoing; it did not ſecure India from the return of bad men, for a bad man may be as liable to ill health as any other, and a good man may be exempt from ſickneſs; it only went to ſay, that men of experience muſt never be engaged in the Eaſt-India ſervice except they acquire that experience there.

His next cenſure was directed to the clauſe which made all offences in any part of India cognizable in the Britiſh ſettlements there, becauſe it would be impoſſible to bring evidence from thoſe parts in which offences may be alledged to have been committed.—As to the clauſe reſpecting preſents, he thought little argument need be urged to demonſtrate its futility; by the exemption of ceremonial preſents, a latitude was made which would not fail of receiving every extention.

In the clauſe which enjoined obedience to the orders from home, he aſked how it was to be enforced ſo properly as by the puniſhment of former diſobedience? If this was neglected, there was an example for impunity, of which every man would avail himſelf. An example of puniſhment ſhould be now exhibited in the perſon of a man acknowledged a malefactor. In this he appealed not ſo much to the virtue as to the common-ſenſe of the Houſe, and in this appeal he declared himſelf called upon by the duties which he owed in humanity and gratitude to the ſuffering Indians, from whoſe pockets his fortune had been accumulated.

Coming to that part of the bill which propoſed the erection of a new tribunal, he ſaid, it was remarkable of the Right Hon. Gentleman who moved this bill, that he never dwelt more forcibly on the merits, or pointed out with more caution the importance of any conſtitutional point, than when he was going to make an exception; as was the caſe when, in the perſons of Eaſtern delinquents, he diſpenſed with trial by Jury, and propoſed the erection of a new and dangerous tribunal, for

which

which no neceſſity could exiſt. If it was found expedient to increaſe the juridical powers on this occaſion, why not extend that of the King's Bench, ſhould it be now found incompetent? He concluded by declaring himſelf to be of no party (which occaſioned a general laugh) and detached from any political connections. Experience and reflection alone were the grounds on which he proceeded, and on which he would venture to declare, that the Miniſter would find himſelf much deceived, if he imagined the bill he now offered would remedy any of the abuſes ſo long and ſo deſervedly the ſubject of complaint, but on the contrary would tend to increaſe and ſupport them.

Mr. Pitt did not think any of the arguments of the Honourable Gentleman ſhould prevent the bill from going into a Committee.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that he lately expreſſed an intention of debating the bill in the Committee, and not oppoſing it in any previous ſtage; yet he now was of a different opinion on reviſing the principles of the bill, which he entirely objected to. In this he was differently circumſtanced from moſt other caſes, wherein he may agree in the principle, though he may differ in inferences and concluſions; but on the bill now pending he had the misfortune to differ *toto cælo*. From the general object, that is the declared one, of the bill, to regulate the affairs of the Company, he could not diſſent, though the principle, or, in other words, the mode of obtaining that object, he ſolemnly proteſted againſt. And firſt he agreed with the Gentleman who opened the debate, that the preamble of the bill ſhould have declared its object. In this the Right Hon. Mover paid but little attention to the rule he is very fond of recommending to others, though he ſeems totally incapable of following it himſelf, that is, to look our affairs boldly and manfully in the face, though by a fraudulent and ſpecious pretext; he graſps all that the moſt arbitrary deſpot in the moſt arbitrary times could wiſh for. When he had the honour of introducing a bill for this purpoſe, great and general indeed was the cry againſt the tyranny of violating chartered rights; and will any man now dare to ſay that any part of his bill made more violent infractions on the charter of the Company, than this does? It may indeed ſerve hereafter to quiet and reconcile people's minds to the idea, that, on great and neceſſary occaſions, even charters themſelves may be touched, when that very people who raiſed the cry, are themſelves obliged to tread in the ſame ſteps. When the Right Hon. Gentleman in the laſt Parliament brought out propoſitions to this effect, it was alledged, and with great confidence, as ſufficient apology, that the interference on the Company's charter was made with their own conſent. Why is not the argument now urged, if the Company have given their conſent? Not indeed that amidſt great and imminent ſtate neceſſities this conſent was in his mind neceſſary; he only mentioned it to ſhew how eaſily Gentleman can adapt this ſpecies of argument to the convenience of the preſent moment.

In the regulations for ſuch a Company, he held it impoſſible by enlarging the powers abroad to come entirely at the evil. In territories ſo far diſtant the temptations to offences were more ſtrong, and the chance of impunity and diſtance from puniſhment more encouraging. On theſe grounds he contended, that the preſent was a bill for the encouragement of grievances. Its rules for the enforcement of obedience to the orders from them could not be better framed to counteract every uſeful purpoſe, if framed by the delinquents themſelves.

On the ſcore of patronage, he contended, that the patronage and government muſt always go together; if ſeparate, all is confuſion.

He then remarked on the progreſſive powers of the Board of Commiſſioners riſing from the authority to direct, ſuperintend, and controul the Court of Directors, and then proceeding to the power of originating meaſures without their concurrence. This was not looking circumſtances boldly in the face, but rather meanly and fraudulently ſtealing their powers from one ſtep to another.

He next proceeded to examine the nature of the appeal to the King, which he ridiculed. It was an appeal from a Board conſtituted out of his Majeſty's Council (in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State were included) to his Majeſty in Council—from the ſame to the ſame. After their example he would now appeal in the judgement between this and his bill, from the public to the public, and chearfully abide the iſſue.

Mr. Fox here went into a defence of his own bill, contraſting it with the preſent one, in the courſe of which he ſhewed the danger of abſent power to be more to this country than any on the ſpot. He obſerved, that were he diſpoſed by his bill to augment the influence of the Crown, the fate of it would be different from what it has been; but as he had been very inſtrumental in diminiſhing at another period the extent of that influence, he could but very awkwardly be the inſtrument of enlarging it then. The loſs of office on theſe terms, he did not regret; but in juſtice to himſelf he could not but ſay, that his bill neither increaſed nor diminiſhed the prerogative; it left it as it was. In defence of the permanency of his Commiſſioners, he ſaid, they were removable by

by addreſs from either Houſe of Parliament, and from his heart would wiſh the Chancellor of the Exchequer would now adopt his mode of chooſing Commiſſioners according to the mode preſcribed in his bill; though, if it were calculated to eſtabliſh his adminiſtration, he certainly could not be ſuppoſed well inclined to promote that end.

He now came to the laſt ground of objection in the propoſed tribunal: When he was forming the plan of his bill, it naturally occurred to him, that to complete its object ſome more ſpeedy and effectual mode of bringing offenders to juſtice muſt be deviſed; but he found ſo many difficulties in reconciling ſuch a plan to the form of our Conſtitution, that he had it not in a ſtate of digeſtion at the time of his introducing his bill; but though he admitted the neceſſity of legaliſing certain modes of evidence to which the practice of our Courts was averſe, he would always contend for regarding in every legiſlative inſtitution the eſtabliſhed rules of judicature, and would ſooner forego any other object than that invaluable one of trial by Jury. He then examined the degree of confidence and ſecurity in ſuch a Court, and the manner of its appointment, ſaying, that though on the members choſen from the Houſe of Commons he may have ſome reliance, he naturally had but little on thoſe choſen from the other Houſe. That delinquents returning from India, expecting a rigid tribunal, would be prepared, and by the proper diſtribution of money, an art in which they ſeemed tolerably verſed, ſecure firſt the Attorney General, and then the Judges, by whom they were to be tried, and all was over. After various other remarks, he concluded with a brief contraſt between the preſent bill and his, ſaying, that he fairly looked thoſe circumſtances boldly in the face, at which others only blinked; that no meaſure nor no Miniſter ever was more the object of miſrepreſentation; and apologiſed for the length he was led into from the nature of the buſineſs as well as the perſonal concern he had in it.

Mr. Dundas in reply ſaid, that the bill then under conſideration, if it was ſo very objectionable as the Right Hon. Gentleman who juſt ſat down had ſtated it to be, or if it had carried along with it the great train of ill conſequences which the apprehenſions of the Right Hon. Gentleman led him to believe it would; he for one would not heſitate a moment to give it his negative; nor ſhould he be ſurpriſed, if the Houſe entertained the ſame ideas of it that the Right Hon. Gentleman did, that it ſhould be thrown out, and not permitted to go into a Committee; but he conſidered it in a very different point of view. He ſaid, it appeared to him in a very different manner from that ſtated by the Right Hon. Gentleman; it was far from being replete with all the objectionable conſequences ſuppoſed to be contained in it. Mr. Dundas here drew a line of compariſon between the preſent bill, and the one brought in by Mr. Fox. He entered into a very elaborate defence of the former, while he condemned the latter.

After a variety of other members had ſpoken,

The Speaker put the queſtion for the committing the bill when a diviſion took place,

For the commitment 271—Againſt it 60.—Majority 211.

The Committee proceeded in filling up the blanks, and making amendments, moſt of which were propoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When they came to the clauſe which declares that all acts of the Board muſt be ſigned by three of the Commiſſioners,

Mr. Fox moved an amendment, that one of theſe three be either the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Secretary of State.

This amendment was oppoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Maſter of the Rolls, and Lord Mulgrave, and defended by Mr. Eden, Mr. Dempſter, and Mr. Sheridan. It was contended by the latter, that there ſhould be ſome reſponſible perſon, to whom the Houſe could apply for information when neceſſary, and who would be ready to anſwer for every tranſaction to the Houſe. On the other hand it was urged, that acts are frequently done by officers who are not of the Cabinet, but yet are reſponſible, as the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Commander in Chief; which laſt officer, Mr. Pitt obſerved, the Right Hon. Gentleman himſelf, who moved the amendment, would know from perſonal experience was not always of the Cabinet. Notwithſtanding the arguments advanced againſt him, Mr. Fox perſiſted in his motion, and, on the queſtion being put, divided the Committee.

The numbers were,

For the amendment moved 7---Againſt it 92---Majority 85.

The Chairman then reported progreſs, and the Houſe being reſumed, Monday next was fixed on for the Houſe to go into a Committee on the further conſideration of this bill.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

HAY MARKET.

MONDAY evening, the 5th inſt. a Farce of two Acts was performed the firſt time, called the Mogul Tale.

Ariſtotle has defined Tragedy and Comedy. We his Diſciples, the Critics of Magazines, have, therefore, ſome phraſes and terms, if not principles and rules, to give plauſibility and effect to our deciſions. But in Farce we are left to our own imaginations and feelings, if we ſhould happen to have any. Farce is an unlimited region of happy abſurdities, antitheſes, puns, and repartees. Theſe ſhould be brought together by a Fable as improbable, and Characters as extravagant as poſſible. Accordingly, in the Mogul Tale, the Dramatis Perſonæ are conveyed from Wapping to the Mogul's Seraglio, where they aſſume the parts of Ambaſſador from Great-Britain, the Pope, and a Nun. They eſcape death by the clemency of the Mogul, and receive admonitions, for the uſe of their countrymen, on India peculations and cruelties, which will be nearly as effectual in remedying the evils, as the celebrated India Bills of Mr. Fox or Mr. Pitt.

The Farce was introduced with becoming expence and attention, and the Performers ſucceeded in affording the Galleries a hearty laugh.

MONDAY evening, the 12th, was performed at this Theatre Thomſon's Tragedy of Tancred and Sigiſmunda, revived for the purpoſe of introducing to the public a young Lady in the character of Sigiſmunda. The Prologue, which the reader will find in our poetical department, informs us, that ſhe has croſſed the Atlantick; and the papers have announced that her name is Woolleray, and that ſhe is of a very reſpectable family in one of our chief iſlands in the Weſt-Indies. Her whole appearance and deportment teſtified a polite education; for, though viſibly agitated by the terrors of a firſt attempt, yet ſhe collected her powers in ſuch a manner as thoſe only who have been inſtructed in genteel accompliſhments can gracefully ſuſtain. Her fears, however, predominated through moſt part of the firſt Act; but in the third ſhe roſe conſiderably, and in ſome very difficult paſſages in that Act, and the reſt of the Tragedy, diſplayed a degree of intelligence and ſenſibility that might have done honour to a veteran Actreſs. Her tones are ſweet and delicate, though her voice ſeems not yet to have attained its full force, nor all the niceties of modulation. Her figure is elegant, beautiful, and intereſting; and on the whole we conſider her as a promiſing bud of the Drama, and doubt not of ſeeing her in full bloom.

Miſs Kemble afterwards performed the part of Harriet in the Guardian, in which ſhe convinced us, more ways than one, that ſhe was the ſiſter of Mrs. Siddons.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELIGENCE.

Madrid, June 4.

THE Court has juſt received advice of a dreadful event that has happened at Ronda, a Spaniſh fortreſs in the kingdom of Granada. The principal ſquare of the city gave way, with all the houſes built round it; the number of inhabitants buried under the ruins of their houſes amounts to 3000. Naturaliſts attribute this diſaſter to the continual rains of this year, which have ſucceſſively undermined the foundation of the rock on which the town is built.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 6.

THIS day, at two o'clock, the High Sheriffs, according to their appointment, waited on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and preſented the Petition of the aggregate body of the Inhabitants of Dublin to his Majeſty, as alſo their Addreſs to his Grace, requeſting that he would be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſame: When he was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer:

"*Gentlemen*, At the ſame time I comply with your requeſt, in tranſmitting to his Majeſty a *paper* ſigned by you, intitled, A Petition of the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of Dublin, I ſhall not fail to convey my entire diſapprobation of it, as calling unjuſt reflections upon the Laws and Parliament of Ireland, and tending to weaken the authority of both."

The following is an authentic Copy of the PETITION *to his Majeſty, agreed upon at the aggregate Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin, on Monday, the 21ſt ult.*

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The HUMBLE PETITION of the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City of Dublin.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

PERMIT us, your loyal and dutiful ſubjects, with every ſentiment of duty and attachment

attachment to your Majeſty's Perſon, Family, and Government, to approach the Throne with the greateſt reſpect and humility, to lay a national grievance of the higheſt importance to your Crown and Dignity, and to the liberties and properties of your people of Ireland, at your Majeſty's feet.

The grievance your diſtreſſed ſubjects thus humbly preſume to lay before your Majeſty, is the preſent illegal and inadequate repreſentation of the people of this Kingdom in Parliament—illegal, becauſe the returns of the Members for Boroughs are not agreeable to the charters granted for that purpoſe by the Crown; and inadequate, becauſe there are as many Members returned for each of thoſe Boroughs, by a few voters, as are returned for any County or City in this Kingdom.

Born in a country where your Petitioners, from their earlieſt infancy, were taught to believe that the laws for their government paſſed through a Houſe of Commons elected by the People, they conceived their liberties founded on the moſt firm baſis; but finding laws paſſed as inimical to your Majeſty's Crown as their rights (which are inſeparable), they were led into a minute inquiry of the cauſe; and diſcovering the ſame to proceed from the preſent inſufficient mode of repreſentation, and the long duration of Parliament, which render even the few Members who are conſtitutionally elected, nearly independent of their Conſtituents, they now moſt humbly beg leave to inform your Majeſty, that men thus elected ceaſe to have any weight with your people.

It is to the grand cauſe of ariſtocratic influence (jealous, as all inordinate power muſt be, of whatever may tend to ſhake its eſtabliſhment) and to the miſrepreſentations which have been tranſmitted to your Majeſty of your faithful ſubjects of Ireland, that we attribute many arbitrary and alarming proceedings in the laſt ſeſſion of our Parliament.

A bill for the more equal repreſentation of the people (the deſire of millions of your faithful ſubjects) has been refuſed even a diſcuſſion in our Parliament.—Protection has been denied to our infant trade and manufactures, which England thinks neceſſary to the maturity and vigour of her's.---A violent attack has been made on the liberty of the preſs, that ſupplement to the laws and palladium of liberty, a terror only to tyrants and apoſtates.—Alarming reſtrictions on the commercial and friendly communications of your Majeſty's ſubjects have been impoſed by the Poſt-Office Act.---A general ſyſtem of prodigality ſeems to have been adopted, for the purpoſe of burthening our trade, and damping all ſpirit of induſtry; and emigrations conſequently encouraged, and now increaſing to an alarming degree.—A manifeſt infringement has been made on the ancient and ſacred charters of the capital of this realm; and, inſtead of the conſtitutional trial by Jury, a novel tribunal inſtituted, from whoſe ſentence there lies no appeal.

It is with infinite concern we are obliged to add, that your Majeſty's Miniſters in this kingdom have aſſiſted in all the meaſures of which we thus humbly complain; a circumſtance the more extraordinary, as your Majeſty has lately thought it neceſſary to appeal to the Britiſh electors at large, againſt the power of an ariſtocracy; and as your Majeſty's Firſt Miniſter in England has virtuouſly declared himſelf friendly to the principal meaſure which has been here rejected---we mean a more equal repreſentation of the people; convinced that an overbearing ariſtocracy is not leſs hoſtile to the liberties of the ſubject, than to the prerogative of the Crown.

We farther intreat your Majeſty's permiſſion to condemn that remnant of the penal code of laws, which ſtill oppreſſes our Roman Catholic fellow-ſubjects—laws which tend to prohibit education and liberality, reſtrain certain privileges, and to proſcribe induſtry, love of liberty, and patriotiſm.

Deeply affected by theſe national calamities, we your Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, the Citizens of Dublin, do therefore moſt humbly beg leave to ſupplicate your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly pleaſed to exerciſe your Royal Prerogative in the diſſolution of the preſent Parliament, not doubting but your Petitioners will experience the like paternal protection which your Majeſty lately afforded to your Britiſh ſubjects---eſpecially as upon a late occaſion your Majeſty was pleaſed to declare your Royal inclination to adopt, with deciſion and effect, whatever your Majeſty ſhould collect to be the ſenſe of the people.

That your Majeſty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your ſeveral dominions till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be, our ſincere and fervent Prayer.

Signed by order,
ALEX. KIRKPATRICK,
BENJ. SMITH.

The RESOLUTIONS *of the City of* DUBLIN.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the preſent imperfect repreſentation, and long duration of Parliaments, are *unconſtitutional* and *intolerable* grievances.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the voice of the Commons of Ireland is no leſs neceſſary for every legiſlative purpoſe, than that of either the Sovereign or the Lords; therefore the *people* claim it as their juſt, inherent, and unalienable privilege, to *correct abuſes* in the repreſentation, whenever ſuch

abuſes

abuſes ſhall have ſo increaſed as to deprive them of their conſtitutional ſhare in *their own* Government.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the people of Ireland have, and always had, a clear, unalienable, indefeaſible right to a *frequency* of election, as well as to an adequate and equal repreſentation, founded upon ſtronger grounds than that of *any* Act or Acts of Parliament; and that the attainment of thoſe conſtitutional important objects, is the moſt effectual expedient for *reſtoring* and *ſecuring* the INDEPENDENCE of Parliament.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the preſent inadequate repreſentation, and the long duration of Parliaments, deſtroy that balance which by our Conſtitution ſhould ſubſiſt between the three eſtates of the Legiſlature, render the Members of the Houſe of Commons independent of the people, procure *determined majorities* in favour of *every* adminiſtration, and threaten either an abſolute monarchy, or that ſtill more odious Government, a tyrannical ariſtocracy.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the majority of the Houſe of Commons is *not choſen* by the *people*, but returned by the mandates of Peers of the realm, and others, either for indigent Boroughs, where ſcarce any inhabitants reſide, or for conſiderable cities and towns, whoſe the elective power is veſted in a few.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

JULY 4.

IN the great cauſe which has been ſo much the ſubject of public attention between Commodore Johnſtone and Captain Sutton, and in which the latter about a fortnight ago obtained a verdict for five thouſand pounds againſt the former for maliciouſly putting him under an arreſt, and trying him before a Court Martial; the Barons of the Exchequer gave judgement upon a rule obtained by the Attorney General, to ſhew cauſe why the verdict ſhould not be ſet aſide as againſt evidence. The Lord Chief Baron, after having reported the evidence, and ſtated the law as it applies to ſuch actions, declared it to be his opinion, that the verdict ought to be ſet aſide, as againſt evidence, for that there was no proof of malice, but a clear proof of a probable cauſe. He therefore expreſſed his ſatisfaction that a motion had been made for a new trial, for that he was diſſatisfied with the former verdict. The other Barons (having delivered their opinions *ſeriatim* to the ſame effect) entirely concurred with his Lordſhip, and by the unanimous opinion of the Court, the verdict was ſet aſide, as a verdict againſt evidence.

8. As Mr. Linton, muſician, of Newport-ſtreet, was on his return from Mrs. Foſter's, in Little Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, he was ſtopped between one and two o'clock in the morning in St. Martin's-lane, at the end of New-ſtreet, by one Nixon, who did not appear to have any accomplice near. The robber demanded Mr. Linton's money, and in return was queſtioned, "Whether he had any companions at hand?" He anſwered, "Yes;" whereupon Mr. Linton immediately gave him two guineas and a half, and continued his way up St. Martin's-lane. Nixon returned to his companion Morgan, who conſulted with him on following Mr. Linton, to ſee if he had not a watch; they accordingly purſued him together; and, coming up with him, demanded his watch. Mr. Linton, twiſting the chain round his fingers, refuſed to deliver it; on which Nixon threw his arms round him, while Morgan wreſtled with him for it, and finding him reſolute, gave him a mortal ſtab in the abdomen; and ſnatching the watch with violence the chain was broke thereby, and left in Mr. Linton's hand, after which the robbers made off up New-ſtreet. Mr. Linton's cries of "Murder" were ſo piercing, that they were heard by Mr. Jervis, ſurgeon, in May's Buildings, who immediately went to the ſpot. He found Mr. Linton near the top of New-ſtreet, where he had followed the murderers. He was then reſting on a watchman, whom he had clung round, on finding himſelf nearly exhauſted. He was carried to Mr. Jervis's houſe, and upon being queſtioned to relate the event, he declined giving any other anſwer, than ſaying, his wife and children only engaged his thoughts. Every poſſible aſſiſtance was tendered, but from the nature of his wound it was impoſſible he could recover. He died about a quarter of an hour after he reached Mr. Jervis's. Mr. Linton prized the watch on account of its being a preſent from a ſiſter. He had a quantity of ſilver in his hand, which it is thought he offered to the ruffians on their ſecond attack.

The interpoſition of Providence ſeems to have led to the diſcovery of the villains, as it was brought about as follows:---A Gentleman of the Hay market Orcheſtra, a particular friend of Mr. Linton, paſſing thro' Hedge-lane, heard two women in converſation about a murder: the Magiſtrates were in conſequence applied to, and Nixon was taken in the Houſe where the women were, on ſuſpicion, and committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell. He was here viſited by Morgan, when their converſation reſpecting the murder was overheard by a priſoner in confinement for forgery, by whom information was given to the Keeper. Morgan was in conſequence ſeized, who inſtantly made a confeſſion of the deed, and declared he was

happy

happy in the discovery. He has since been examined at Bow-street, with Nixon, and says, that he, Smith and Nixon, had spent the day together, and determined to rob about Lincoln's-inn-fields that night; that they walked about till past twelve o'clock, without meeting with an opportunity of doing any business; that Smith parted from them, and went home. He and Morgan then came down to St. Martin's-lane, where they met Mr. Linton; and that when the robbery and murder had been committed, as above stated, they immediately separated. Morgan went into the fields, where he continued walking about in a state of distraction till about ten o'clock, when he called upon Nixon at his mother's, where he found him in bed, but did not mention any thing about what had happened, as there were two girls within hearing. Nixon, being sleepy, refused to get up, and Morgan went away. Smith and Nixon having been seized, brought to Bow-street, and committed for further examination, Morgan called upon them in prison, and an unguarded expression he there made use of, as above, was the occasion of his being discovered. Morgan and Nixon are fully committed for trial.

A medal has lately been struck to perpetuate the memory of Capt. Cook, the execution of which is equal to the subject. On one side is a bold relief of Capt. Cook, with this inscription, JAC. COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMVS: immediately under the head is expressed in lesser characters. *Reg. Soc. Lond. Socio suo.* On the reverse appears an erect figure of BRITANNIA standing on a plain. The left arm rests upon an hieroglyphic pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield placed at the foot of the pillar. Her right arm is projected over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the celebrated circumnavigator's exterprizing genius. The inscription round the reverse is, NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIQVERE; and under the figure of *Britannia—Auspiciis Georgii* III.

The above medal was engraved at the expence of the Royal Society. Six impressions were struck in gold, and two hundred and fifty in silver. The gold medals are disposed of as follows.

One to his Britannic Majesty, under whose auspices Captain Cook proceeded on his discoveries.

One to the King of France, for his great courtesy in giving a specific charge to his naval Commanders, to forbear shewing hostility to the Resolution and Discovery, the two sloops under Captain Cook's command, and to afford him every succour in their power in case they fell in with him.

One to the Empress of Russia, for her great hospitality to Captain Cook when he touched at Kamtschatka.

One to Mrs. Cook, the Captain's relict.

One to be deposited in the British Museum; and

One to remain in the College of the Royal Society.

The silver medals were distributed among the Members of the Royal Society; some particular Lords of the Admiralty, and a few other distinguished persons.

9. The following Bankers are the original Subscribers to the Loan of Six Millions, who this day made their first Payment of Fifteen per Cent at the Bank of England.

Thomas Hankey Esq. and Co.	£.350,000
Barclay, Bevan, and Co. - -	350,000
Robert Ladbroke, and Co. - -	350,000
Robert and Thomas Harrison -	350,000
Batson, Stephenson, and Co. -	350,000
Everet, and Drummond - -	350,000
John Boldero, and Co. - -	210,000
Henry Boldero, and Co. - -	210,000
Sir James Esdaile, and Co. - -	210,000
Welch, Rogers, and Co. - -	210,000
Lowe, Vere, and Co. - - -	210,000
Langstone, and Co. - - - -	210,000
Cattell, and Co. - - - -	210,000
Richard Fuller and Sons - - -	210,000
Thomas Hankey, Esq. - - -	180,000
Mildred, and Co. - - - -	140,000
William Fuller, and Son - -	140,000
Ransom, Morland, and Co. -	140,000
Anthony Wright, and Sons - -	105,000
Taylor, Lloyd, and Co. - - -	105,000
Pybus, Dorset, and Co. - -	105,000
Hercy, Birch, and Hobs - -	105,000

The remainder, 1,200,000l. by the Bank and public offices.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 15.

"This day was held in this City another meeting of the Cincinnati Society, composed of naval and military officers of the United States, and France (who served in America); when, after a variety of new regulations, the following Order was agreed upon; General Washington in the Chair, viz.

The Society shall have an Order; which shall be a bald Eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the Union of America and France.

The principal figure

Cincinnatus, the Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns;—on a field, in the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough and other instruments of husbandry.

Omnia relinquit servare Rempublicam.

On the reverse,

Sun rising---a City with open gates, and vessels entering the port---Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed

Virtutis præmium:

Hands joining, supporting a heart---with the motto

Esto perpetua:

Round the whole,

Societas Cincinnatorum instituta.

A. D. M,DCC,LXXXIII.

"A silver medal, representing the emblems,

blems, to be given to each Member of the Society; together with a *diploma* on parchment, wherein ſhall be impreſſed the figures of the Order and Medal, as above mentioned."

13. At the Old Bailey this day Mathew James Everingham was convicted of obtaining, by falſe pretences, from Owen Owens, ſeveral printed books, value 5s. with intent to defraud Thomas Clement.

William Elier for obtaining, by falſe pretences, the ſum of 10l. with intent to defraud — --- Songer, Eſq.

The ſame day, the ſeſſions ended, when the following convicts received ſentence of death:

John Codd, for feloniouſly aſſaulting Samuel Ellis on the highway, and robbing him of a watch, &c.

Robert alias John More, for feloniouſly aſſaulting Mrs. Arabella Jeffreys on the highway near the Palace Gate, St. James's, on the 4th of June, and forcibly taking from her head a diamond pin.

Richard Edwards, for feloniouſly aſſaulting the Hon. George Keith Elphinſtone, near Mr. Colman's Theatre, Hay-market, and by force taking from him a gold watch, gold ſeals, &c.

James Shires, for feloniouſly aſſaulting Charles Wright on the highway near Temple Bar, and robbing him of a metal watch, a chain, a ſeal, and a ring.

Joſeph Tuſo, for feloniouſly aſſaulting John Anſell on the highway, in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan Stepney, and robbing him of a cane, and three guineas and a half, &c.

James Stoddard, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of John Ferman a tin canſter containing eleven pounds weight of tea.

William Holmes, for burglariouſly breaking and entering the dwelling-houſe of Adam Hamilton, in the pariſh of Enfield, and ſtealing 17 ſilver tea ſpoons, &c.

John Foreman, for ſtealing a mare, the property of William Fairer, at Kingſbury.

John Mathew Cox and John Pontie, for ſtealing 13 yards of lace, value 5l. and upwards, the property of Thomas Robinſon, privately in his ſhop, in King-ſtreet, Tower-hill.

John Shelley, alias Sherley, alias Sherlock, for feloniouſly aſſembling, on the 19th of June laſt in the pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, with a number of other perſons armed with fire-arms and other offenſive weapons, in order to be aiding and aſſiſting in the reſcuing and taking away, and in the actual reſcuing and taking away 330 pounds weight of uncuſtomed tea, which had been ſeized by Wm. Fillery, an officer of exciſe.

Charles Colley, for feloniouſly taking and riding away at Old Brentford a brown horſe, the property of Levy Curtis.

John Ruffler, for feloniouſly taking and riding away at Charlton, in the pariſh of Sunbury, a black gelding, the property of Thomas Hutchman.

Mary Marſhal, for feloniouſly aſſaulting Daniel Levy, in the dwelling-houſe of Mary Martin, in Croſs-lane, St. Giles's, and violently taking from his perſon 11. 9s. in ſilver, and ſome half-pence.

Richard Middleton, for ſtealing a horſe, the property of Richard Atwood.

John White, for feloniouſly being at large in this kingdom after being ſentenced to be tranſported, and before the expiration of the term for which he was ordered to be tranſported.

Forty-two were ſentenced to be tranſported to America; 23 to be impriſoned and kept to hard labour in the houſe of correction, ſeveral of whom to be whipped; five to be impriſoned in Newgate, and 35 were diſcharged by proclamation.

Two of the convicts who received ſentence of death were convicted at former ſeſſions, and their verdicts left ſpecial for the opinion of the Judges.

21. Some letters were received at St. James's from the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, who is at Vienna on a viſit to the Imperial Court from whence he is going to Berlin, Warſaw, and ſome other places of note on the Continent, on a tour of three months.

22. At a General Court of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital came on the election for an Aſſiſtant Surgeon to that houſe, when Mr. Ludford Harvey, of the Old Jewry, was unanimouſly choſen,

26. At night ſome villains broke into the Stamp-Office in Lincoln's Inn-fields, where they ſtole out of the clerk's deſk to the amount of 400l. They afterwards went down into the working-room, where the ſtamps are ſtruck, from whence they took away ſtamps for receipts, which had been newly ſtruck off, to the amount of 700l.

27. About half paſt one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Eatnot, No. 8, in Abchurch-lane, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with four others, one of which was the Lamb public-houſe. About ſeven o'clock, the front of one of the Houſes appearing likely to fall, the firemen appriſed the people who from motives of curioſity were ſtanding before it, that they were in a very dangerous ſituation, and adviſed them to retire; unhappily however this advice was not taken, and the wall ſuddenly giving way, a number of perſons were buried in the ruins. Three were taken out quite dead, and ſeveral others appeared dangerouſly bruiſed. The front of Meſſ. Wright and Gill's houſe, on the oppoſite ſide of the way, was much damaged by the fire.

Same morning, about ſeven, Geo. Dane, John Richards, John Barton, Tho. White, and William Thompſon, were executed before the Debtors gate of Newgate.

*** *On account of the extreme Length and Importance of the* Parliamentary Debates, *the* Lists of Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, *are poſtponed.*